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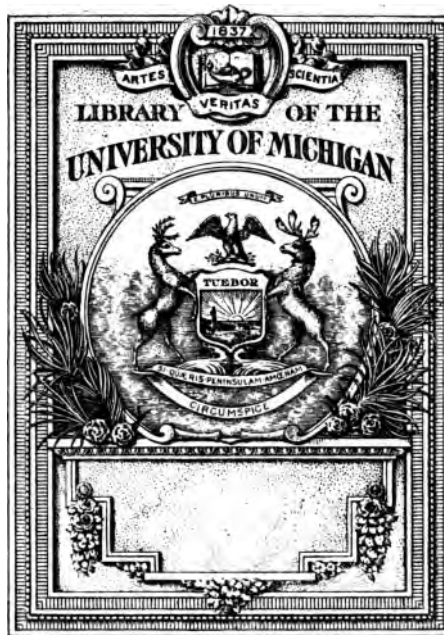
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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
— — —
MICHIGAN
1893-94



THE GIFT OF
Mr. J. H. Russell

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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN
FOR THE YEARS 1893-1894



BY AUTHORITY

LANSING
ROBERT SMITH & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1894



REPORT.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, October 1, 1894. }

TO HON. JOHN T. RICH, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit my report for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1894, as follows:

The Michigan National Guard is made up of 40 companies (five regiments of infantry), and comprises 192 commissioned officers and 2,704 enlisted men, or a total strength of 2,896. The efficiency and reliability of our military force was thoroughly and satisfactorily tested during the serious disturbances of last July, which necessitated the calling into active service of several companies. The promptness with which the men responded, the very large percentage reporting for duty on short notice, demonstrated conclusively their reliability in emergencies.

I firmly believe that no better brigade than ours can be found in any of the states. The brigade is made up very largely of bright and active young men of good standing in society and successful in their various avocations.

The following from the recent report of Adjutant General Ruggles, U. S. A., is timely, and I doubt not expresses the views of every friend of state troops:

"I desire to emphasize the absolute necessity and the exact justice of urging upon Congress to appropriate more liberally for the state troops. Their officers and men go down into their pockets to serve their states and the country, and they sacrifice, besides their time, their recreation, and often their employment and means of support, in doing so. Their faithful and devoted service in restoring order and preserving peace in troublous times merits generous recognition in appropriations by the general government."

CHANGE IN LAWS.

Act No. 198, public acts 1893, made several amendments to then existing law, among which was one increasing the duration of commission for all elective officers of the field and line from one year to three years. It had

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been, for some years, apparent that the one year term did not secure the best results, inasmuch as an officer had barely time to learn his duties—in some cases only theoretically—before he found himself confronting another election, with enough members desiring a change—often merely for the sake of a change—to defeat the best intentioned men. It was found, too, that in many cases dependence for place upon annual elections destroyed discipline, pushed the worser element—in a military sense—to the front, and through this means constantly introduced an undesirable class of men into the service. The “good fellow” often secured his election—not because of military knowledge or fitness, but because members knew the aspirant as such, and it was “for only one year, anyway.” The new law has not yet been long enough in force to warrant final judgment, but it is believed to be working well. Certainly officers have more time and more incentive to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the work; the men become better acquainted with the character and methods of their officers; and superiors are more inclined to criticise and exact a full measure of duty. There are always ways of getting rid of a poor, neglectful, or lazy officer, and the present policy is to apply these means, where, under the old law, the rule seemed to be “let it go; it is only for a year.” It is believed, too, that the faithful, painstaking, hard working officer will, under the present system, be more certain of reelection than formerly because he will have time in which to demonstrate that what he is attempting is really for the benefit of the service, as well as for the good of the men immediately under his command.

Sections 878 to 882 inclusive, H. A. S., were amended by the above mentioned act of 1893 in such manner as to materially reduce in numbers the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Under the law as it will exist after December 31 next, no less than sixteen staff positions will cease to exist, leaving the staff to consist of twelve, viz.: Adjutant General, Inspector General, Quartermaster General, one assistant for each of these officers, judge advocate, military secretary and four aides-de-camp. It is not thought that a farther reduction, with perhaps a single exception, would be wise or useful. In common with many of the states Michigan has, in the past, been noted for the top-heaviness of her military system, it having been derisively said that we had a “staff officer for each enlisted man,” and that we were “all rank and no file.” The attempt has been made in this act to more closely conform to the actual needs of the service; to concentrate responsibility; to work upon the lines of the regular army, and to save expense to the state, while, at the same time, making the positions more honorable. It is believed that every member of the staff, as it will exist, can be profitably employed, and with better results than under former conditions, while but few adverse criticisms can be hereafter made by military critics as to our “unwieldy staff.” By this act the State Military Board was reorganized and will, after the close of this year, consist of the Adjutant General, Inspector General and Quartermaster General, instead of two officers for that purpose with the Inspector General *ex officio*. As the three officers named are, from the positions occupied, those best acquainted with the needs of the National Guard, and the necessity for expenditure of funds, it is believed the change was wise and economical. The change must result in the saving of nearly or quite \$500 annually to the military fund.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Section 34 of the military law (Sec. 901 H. A. S.) provides "that no officers of companies shall be commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief without the certificate of the Inspector General of their fitness and qualifications for such commission, after a full and fair examination." Owing to the extent of our territory and the consequent expense of a visit by the Inspector General to each station whenever an officer is chosen or of the candidate to headquarters, this provision has been found very difficult of execution. Of the necessity for it, or something like it, there is no doubt; in fact nearly all the State military codes provide for such examinations. The idea is suggested of a change in the law providing for an examination of would-be officers at a convenient time and place (say at annual encampments) and a certification back to the company of those who had passed the examination for each grade as a list of "eligible for commission" upon election. This examination should be in writing, conducted by a competent board, and should include knowledge of tactics, morals, business ability and such additional qualifications as the office sought might demand.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

During the past two years the applications for bounty by soldiers of the war of the rebellion have been quite numerous, and much time has been consumed in looking into the merits of and settling each case. In but a single instance, however, has this office found it necessary to certify that bounty was due, and that where it was clearly shown that the soldier received but one-half the amount due. Upon this claim the sum of \$50 was paid by the State Treasurer. By far the larger part of the claims are those of soldiers enlisting in 1864, after suspension of the bounty laws by order of the Governor. While large numbers of these men were, no doubt, promised a State bounty by unscrupulous recruiting officers, the fact remains that the law did not then recognize these claims nor has it since. The correspondence in these cases is attended with no small degree of diplomacy, as it is difficult to convince the claimant of the justice of an adverse decision. It is almost impossible at this late day to comply with the provisions of the bounty law of 1864, as such law requires proof that the soldier enlisted from and was credited to the military sub-district in which he was enrolled for military purposes, as well as that he was credited to a certain call for troops. The reports made by enrolling and recruiting officers, if ever filed in this office, have long since disappeared, and hence proof must be made by each claimant as to all these points. If bounties are ever paid to the men of 1864, some modification of existing law must be made.

In fact, if the State ever intends to be exactly just to her volunteers the whole number should be placed on an equal footing as far as payment of bounties is concerned. The men of 1864 are no more entitled to bounty than those of 1861, 1862, and the early portion of 1863, or until March 6 of the latter year, when the first State bounty was paid. I am, therefore, of opinion that if the payment of bounties to any of those who did not receive same is or shall be contemplated it should take the form of payment to all, or an "equalization." It is acknowledged that this would cause an enormous expenditure—estimates showing that not less than \$11,927,250 would be required to pay each man, or his legal representatives

\$150, the highest sum paid as bounty during the war. This calculation leaves out the 4,645 who received that sum, pays the 8,111 who received \$50, one hundred dollars more, and the 5,824 who received \$100, fifty dollars more; leaving 72,167 to whom no bounty has been paid.

RECOMPILATION OF RECORDS.

The work of recompiling and copying the records of the volunteers from Michigan during the rebellion is progressing as rapidly as careful work will permit. Only official reports, letters, and papers are or can be used in this work; in over 300 cases the discharge paper of the soldier has, in the past two years, been sent for and the record perfected and completed therefrom. In these cases a record of the return of discharge, giving date of return, name, company, regiment and postoffice, is made, and the office has yet to learn of the loss of a single discharge so received. The records of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Infantry and First and Ninth Cavalry have been completed, while the Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Infantry and Second Cavalry are now in hand. Of the appropriation of \$8,000 for this work, for 1893-4, the sum of \$1,525.99 remains unexpended at date of this report. Examination of this work by members of the legislature and those interested in a perfect record of Michigan soldiers is respectfully solicited.

ROUTINE OFFICE WORK.

During the two years covered by this report the routine work of the office has increased to some extent, as will be the case while the effort to improve the National Guard in matters of discipline, correct reports, and reliable records is continued. Among other matters may be mentioned the making of 216 commissions for officers of the National Guard; the issuance of 2,559 discharges, including 355 dishonorable discharges, the latter largely for non-payment of dues or non-attendance at drill meetings; the recording of 2,493 enlistments, including 331 reenlistments. Certificates of six years' continuous service in the organized militia of the State have been issued by the State Military Board to 57 persons. Seventeen general and one hundred and forty-four special orders have been issued from this office.

"Certificates of service" during the rebellion are called for frequently, 626 having been issued during the past two years. These papers are called for by the ex-soldiers for the purpose of prosecution of claims for pensions, to accompany applications for admission to soldiers' homes, proving up service in various cases, making final proof in homestead entries, and more recently because, in many cases, discharges have been lost or destroyed and families desire some official document showing service. In many cases several letters are required and much labor involved in the issuance of a single certificate. Inquiries from the war department for the "succession" of officers in re-muster and adjustment of claims, involve much time and labor.

The book "Michigan in the War" seems to be still in demand, 366

copies having been issued to ex-soldiers since last report, applications for which have been recorded and filed; 17 copies have been sold and the money received has been turned into the State treasury.

RELIEF FOR NORTHERN SUFFERERS.

During the winter of 1893-4, as is well known, much distress prevailed in the mining districts of the upper peninsula, and various organizations as well as individual citizens contributed largely to a relief fund. The National Guard, feeling deeply the needs, also gave of their means, making contributions both of supplies and money direct to the relief committees in various localities, and through the Commander-in-Chief to the general relief committee of the sum of \$105. No exact report of the value of the supplies can now be made, but it is known that the amount aggregated more than \$1,500.

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT.

Perhaps, more than any other thing, the National Guard stands in need of full campaign equipment. This requires, in addition to the "campaign hat" issued this summer, the field belt of webbing or canvas with pouches for cartridges, gun tools, etc.; some form of cheap, light and handy tent; a "soldier's kit," consisting of knife, fork, spoon, plate and cup; in fact, those things which will tend to make the soldier as independent as possible of the quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. It is, however, at least doubtful as to the advisability of procuring the field belt, owing to the fact that, if U. S. standards are adhered to, a change in the rifle will be made within a few years and with it a change in the belt. As to the tent, if the Guard were suddenly called upon for duty along lines of railway or in an open country, it must do so without shelter until such time as transportation for the large tents now in use for camp purposes could be secured, and even then the latter would, in many cases, be found awkward, hard to move with a body which might be frequently shifting its location or stationed in rough or timbered ground. In view of this, I can think of nothing more handy, useful and light, than the old-fashioned "shelter tent" of the war, calculated to provide field shelter for two men and their equipments, and which, divided between the two, will not add one-half pound to the weight carried. The necessity for each man being provided with the "soldier's kit" is plain to every old campaigner; without it, in field work, the soldier must resort to means not conducive to respect for himself—the parent of good discipline. To this "kit" should be added, for each company and regimental headquarters, at least one "Buzzycot oven," a light, strong, portable cooking range, suitable, as tested by army officers of experience, to do the necessary cooking for an entire company in the least possible time. Only by use of such means can the soldier be taught that reliance upon himself and his own resources which are indispensable to the most effective work. That the men must be so taught has been well shown by the events of the summer in localities where dealers refused to sell prepared food to Guardsmen for fear of the after consequences to their trade or persons. To prepare the food two men should be detailed from each company, and should be required to keep the cooking utensils in proper and wholesome condition.

THE RATION.

Along no line appertaining to military affairs has more thought been given than that of the commissariat--the proper and healthful feeding of the soldier. It has, for some time, been the opinion of officers of the Guard, in which I heartily concur, that a ration should be prescribed and as closely adhered to as possible when on duty. Every medical officer of the Guard and all sanitarians condemn the present practice in our annual encampments of high living and consequent tendencies to unhealthy conditions. It is thought that not only would the adoption of the U. S. ration, cooked and served as indicated under "campaign equipment," be conducive of better health, better discipline, better work, but would be far cheaper as a money consideration. This ration now consists, for each person, of "twelve ounces of pork, or bacon, or canned beef (fresh or corned), or one pound and four ounces of fresh beef, or twenty-two ounces of salt beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or sixteen ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal, and to every hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee or two pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; four pounds soap; four pounds salt; four ounces pepper; one pound, eight ounces adamantine or star candles, and to troops in the field, when necessary, four pounds of yeast powder to one hundred rations of flour. [One pound vegetables added by act 1891.] Fresh mutton may be issued in lieu of and at the same rate as fresh beef, when the cost of the former does not exceed that of the latter. Fourteen ounces of dried fish or eighteen ounces pickled or fresh fish may be issued in lieu of the meat components of the ration. Molasses or syrup may be issued in lieu of sugar at the rate of two gallons to fifteen pounds of sugar."

It will be noticed that sufficient variety is here provided for while excluding the "green goods" and articles which merely gratify the palate but afford little if any nutriment. For the above, when troops are moving, should be substituted the "travel ration," purchasable almost anywhere in ready prepared packages. This consists of "112½ pounds soft bread, or 100 pounds hard bread; 75 pounds canned fresh beef, or 75 pounds canned corn beef; 33 one-pound cans baked beans, or 20 two-pound cans baked beans, or 15 three-pound cans baked beans; 8 pounds roasted coffee; 15 pounds of sugar. Six-pound cans of beef and three-pound cans of beans should be habitually issued. One and two-pound cans of beans, and two and four-pound cans of beef will be issued when it is not convenient to provide the larger ones."

Perhaps it would be well, for reasons readily perceived, to drop the coffee and sugar while actually en-route, substituting therefor, when procurable, milk at the rate of one pint per ration, or lemons and sugar in sufficient quantities. As this question of feeding men while moving is one of great importance, quartermasters should give it close study and be prepared to act upon the shortest notice.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The annual encampments for the years 1893-4 were held at Island Lake, and were generally considered the most successful, in practical results, of any ever held in the State. We were very fortunate in securing the detail

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

9

of Capt. C. Gardener, 19th U. S. Infantry, as instructor during the camp of 1893, and Capt. C. A. Vernou, same regiment, in 1894. Much valuable assistance was rendered by these gentlemen and their services, I am sure, were highly appreciated by all.

The following table shows strength each day at the encampment of the National Guard for 1893:

Command.	August 10.			August 11.			August 12.			August 13.			August 14.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Brigade, Field and Staff	5	---	5	7	---	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7
First Infantry	25	416	444	29	418	447	30	416	446	31	421	452	31	425	456
Second Infantry	26	354	380	27	356	383	28	367	395	28	376	404	29	381	410
Third Infantry	28	399	427	28	400	428	28	405	433	29	406	435	29	406	435
Fourth Infantry	29	361	390	29	357	386	29	361	390	30	371	401	30	371	401
Fifth Infantry	25	351	376	25	351	376	25	351	376	25	351	376	25	351	376
Aggregate	141	1881	2022	145	1882	2027	146	1901	2047	149	1926	2075	150	1935	2085

Based upon the returns of June 30, 1893, this shows an attendance of .82 per cent of the total strength of the First Infantry; .70 per cent of the Second Infantry; .71 per cent of the Third Infantry; .70 per cent of the Fourth Infantry; .64 per cent of the Fifth Infantry, and .72 per cent of the Brigade.

The following shows daily attendance of the National Guard at the encampment of 1894:

Command.	August 15.			August 16.			August 17.			August 18.			August 19.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Brigade, Field and Staff	6	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	6
First Infantry	33	419	452	33	419	452	33	417	450	33	417	450	33	417	450
Second Infantry	32	427	459	32	430	462	31	443	474	32	442	474	33	444	477
Third Infantry	32	463	495	32	465	497	32	465	497	32	463	495	32	462	494
Fourth Infantry	32	451	483	32	452	484	32	454	486	32	455	487	32	455	487
Fifth Infantry	27	394	421	26	395	421	26	394	420	26	394	420	26	394	420
Aggregate	162	2154	2316	161	2161	2322	160	2173	2333	161	2171	2332	162	2172	2334

Based upon the returns to this office for June 30, 1894, this shows an average daily attendance of .83 per cent of full strength of the First Infantry; .80 per cent of Second Infantry; .82 per cent of Third Infantry; .82 per cent of Fourth Infantry; .71 per cent of Fifth Infantry, and .80 per cent of entire Brigade. It should be stated that the low average of the Fifth Infantry was due to the nearly thirty day's tour of duty at Ironwood but a short time before the encampment.

MICHIGAN STATE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Act No. 184, public acts of 1893, provided for the enrollment, organization, equipment, maintenance and discipline of the naval militia of the State.

In accordance with the authority conferred by above act, Division No. 1, M. S. N. B., was organized in the city of Detroit early in March last. Applications are on file in this office for the admission of other divisions, and it is probable that this branch of the service will prove a valuable acquisition to our military system. Application will, I assume, be made to the next legislature for financial assistance by those interested in the naval militia. I would recommend an appropriation for this purpose, believing as I do, that the investment would be a good one on the part of the State in view of the splendid service it would receive from these men in the event of a necessity arising for their entry upon active duty.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my grateful appreciation of your excellency's kindly consideration extended me personally, and to thank you in behalf of the Michigan National Guard for your devotion to and interest in everything pertaining to their welfare.

Very respectfully.

C. L. EATON,
Adjutant General.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

GOVERNOR JOHN T. RICH, Lansing, January 1, 1893, *Commander-in-Chief*.
Col. Denman S. Wagstaff, A. D. C., Detroit, February 7, 1893.
Col. Bernard S. Kaufman, A. D. C., Marquette, February 7, 1893.
Col. Frank H. Latta, A. D. C., Battle Creek, February 7, 1893.
Col. William A. Gavett, A. D. C., Detroit, February 7, 1893.
Maj. Arthur P. Loomis, Military Secretary, Lansing, January 7, 1893.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Eaton, Adjutant General, Paw Paw, January 10, 1893.
Lieut. Col. William W. Cook, Assistant Adjutant General, Lansing January 11, 1893.
Capt. Henry C. Corns, Assistant Adjutant General, Detroit, February 22, 1893.
Brig. Gen. Frank J. Haynes, Inspector General, Port Huron, January 20, 1893.
Lieut. Col. George H. Brown, Assistant Inspector General, Port Huron, April 13, 1893.
Capt. Frank M. Williams, Assistant Inspector General, Grand Rapids, April 13, 1893.
Capt. Robert H. Sillman, Assistant Inspector General, Alma, July 31, 1893.
Brig. Gen. George M. Devlin, Quartermaster General, Jackson, January 10, 1893.
Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Avery, Assistant Quartermaster General, Lansing, January 20, 1893.
Capt. George H. Kempf, Assistant Quartermaster General, Chelsea, February 25, 1893.
Capt. Harry C. Devlin, Assistant Quartermaster General, Jackson, October 7, 1893.
Col. Henry W. Carey, Paymaster General, Eastlake, February 7, 1893.
Lieut. Col. George A. Parker, Assistant Paymaster General, Bancroft, April 21, 1893.
Capt. James E. Vincent, Assistant Paymaster General, Saginaw, E. S., April 19, 1893.
Capt. George F. Parsons, Assistant Paymaster General, Manistee, April 19, 1893.
Capt. Henry A. Haigh, Assistant Paymaster General, Detroit, January 27, 1894.
Major James T. Vincent, Judge Advocate, Lapeer, February 7, 1893.

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

Col. William S. Green, President, Detroit, January 10, 1893.
Col. Fred S. Norcross, Treasurer, Menominee, January 10, 1893.
Brig. Gen. Frank J. Haynes, *ex officio*, Port Huron, January 20, 1893.
Lieut. Col. William W. Cook, Secretary, Lansing, January 11, 1893.

FIRST BRIGADE.

[Organized July 15, 1879.]

Brigadier General Elmer W. Bowen, Ypsilanti, October 26, 1892.
 Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hemphill, A. A. G., Ypsilanti, November 1, 1892.
 Lieut. Col. Robert S. Babcock, A. I. G., Manistee, August 14, 1893.
 Lieut. Col. Charles H. Kline, A. Q. M. G., Ann Arbor, November 23, 1892.
 Lieut. Col. John E. Clark, Surgeon, Detroit, November 23, 1892.
 Captain Samuel P. Cranage, A. D. C., Bay City, December 3, 1892.
 Captain John D. Kromer, A. D. C., Grand Rapids, August 16, 1893.
 George M. Connor, Hospital Steward, Detroit, May 28, 1893.

FIRST INFANTRY—*Field and Staff.*

[Organized July 6, 1874.]

Colonel John E. Tyrrell, Jackson, November 15, 1892.
 Lieut. Colonel Fred Shubel, Jr., Lansing, November 15, 1892.
 Major Seymour Howell, Adrian, April 4, 1893.
 Major John P. Sanford, Lansing, August 28, 1893.
 Major Martin L. Belser, Surgeon, Ann Arbor, December 19, 1892.
 Captain William B. Watts, Assistant Surgeon, Jackson, December 19, 1892.
 Captain Elbridge W. White, Chaplain, Jackson, May 9, 1889.
 First Lieutenant Michael Sanwald, Adjutant, Jackson, December 6, 1892.
 First Lieutenant Charles H. Ruhl, R. Q. M., Jackson, December 9, 1892.
 John Phelan, Q. M. Sergeant, Jackson, December 9, 1892.
 Willard P. Bidwell, Color Sergeant, Tecumseh, January 7, 1893.
 W. C. Shanafelt, Color Sergeant, Jackson, April 30, 1894.
 Daniel T. Hall, Hospital Steward, Tecumseh, July 7, 1888.

COMPANIES.

Co.	Name.	Rank.	From When.	Original Muster of Company.	Station.
A	John C. Fischer.....	Captain.....	Oct. 25, 1893..	} May 20, 1891	Ann Arbor.
	William F. Armstrong.....	1st Lieut.....	June 13, 1894..		
	Ross Granger.....	2d Lieut.....	June 13, 1894..		
B	Joseph C. Buck.....	Captain.....	Sept. 19, 1893..	} Aug. 15, 1870	Adrian.
	James M. Holloway.....	1st Lieut.....	Sept. 19, 1893..		
	David D. Eldridge.....	2d Lieut.....	May 4, 1893..		
C	Will H. Hayden.....	Captain.....	Feb. 3, 1891..	} Dec. 29, 1870	Tecumseh.
	Samuel R. McClure.....	1st Lieut.....	June 15, 1892..		
		2d Lieut.....			
D	Harry A. Lincoln.....	Captain.....	Sept. 10, 1894..	} Mar. 9, 1882	Jackson.
	Horace M. Foster.....	1st Lieut.....	Sept. 10, 1894..		
	George H. Colley.....	2d Lieut.....	Sept. 10, 1894..		
E	Herbert H. Herrick.....	Captain.....	Oct. 19, 1893..	} Mar. 17, 1876	Lansing.
	Robert J. Craig.....	1st Lieut.....	Dec. 4, 1893..		
	John C. Durst.....	2d Lieut.....	Dec. 14, 1893..		
F	John G. Snook.....	Captain.....	Feb. 14, 1893..	} June 16, 1877	Mason.
	George P. Griffin.....	1st Lieut.....	Feb. 14, 1893..		
		2d Lieut.....			
G	Marcus T. Woodruff.....	Captain.....	Aug. 30, 1893..	} Dec. 25, 1872	Ypsilanti.
	Frank D. McKeand.....	1st Lieut.....	Jan. 3, 1894..		
	Harry C. Sullivan.....	2d Lieut.....	Jan. 3, 1894..		
H	Frank M. Drumm.....	Captain.....	Dec. 7, 1891..	} Dec. 17, 1884	Jackson.
	Jeremiah D. Cronin.....	1st Lieut.....	Dec. 1, 1890..		
	James Phelan.....	2d Lieut.....	Dec. 4, 1893..		

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

15

SECOND INFANTRY.—*Field and Staff.*

[Organized July 6, 1874.]

Colonel Charles H. Rose, Grand Rapids, August 22, 1892.
 Lieut. Colonel Fred H. Case, Three Rivers, March 30, 1893.
 Major Fred A. Mansfield, Grand Haven, March 30, 1893.
 Major Charles S. Stuart, Coldwater, August 28, 1893.
 Major Leonidas E. Best, Surgeon, Grand Rapids, May 16, 1893.
 Captain Lawrence D. Knowles, Assistant Surgeon, Three Rivers, May 29, 1893.
 Captain Thomas G. Smith, Chaplain, Grand Rapids, May 29, 1893.
 First Lieut. Albert J. Giddings, Adjutant, Grand Rapids, September 1, 1892.
 First Lieut. William L. White, R. Q. M., Grand Rapids, January 7, 1889.
 Bert C. Allen, Sergeant Major, Ionia, April 21, 1893.
 Charles H. Sage, Q. M. Sergeant, Three Rivers, September 2, 1887.
 Archie McDonald, Color Sergeant, Grand Haven, January 6, 1894.
 William J. Mickel, Color Sergeant, Ionia, March 30, 1894.
 Charles K. Esler, Hospital Steward, Lansing, July 28, 1890.

COMPANIES.

Co.	Name.	Rank.	From When.	Original Muster of Company.	Station.
A	Lorenzo D. Hickey, Jr.	Captain	Jan. 8, 1894	Nov. 17, 1871	Coldwater.
	Charles L. Keep	1st Lieut.	Jan. 8, 1894		
	Fred E. Ferguson	2d Lieut.	Jan. 8, 1894		
B	William T. McGurrian	Captain	Jan. 1, 1894	Nov. 26, 1872	Grand Rapids.
	William B. Kalmbach	1st Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1894		
	Fred W. Morrison	2d Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1894		
C	William G. VanKersen	Captain	Nov. 16, 1891	March 4, 1873	Kalamazoo.
	Perley L. Abbey	1st Lieut.	March 7, 1892		
	Joseph J. Nolan	2d Lieut.	March 6, 1893		
D	Wade L. Swartwout	Captain	Sept. 20, 1892	June 17, 1875	Three Rivers.
	Edwin L. Lenhart	1st Lieut.	Sept. 20, 1892		
	Morris S. Arnold	2d Lieut.	Sept. 20, 1892		
E	John J. Vos	Captain	Jan. 22, 1894	June 27, 1882	Grand Rapids.
	Percy F. Storrs	1st Lieut.	Jan. 22, 1894		
	Frank H. Idema	2d Lieut.	Jan. 8, 1894		
F	Edward H. Andree	Captain	May 4, 1894	July 23, 1879	Grand Haven.
	W. Ferdinand Harbeck	1st Lieut.	May 4, 1894		
	Philip F. Roebach	2d Lieut.	May 4, 1894		
G	John H. Mitchell	Captain	Aug. 4, 1893	Aug. 4, 1893	Ionia.
	Glen J. Lawless	1st Lieut.	Aug. 4, 1893		
	William D. McDonald	2d Lieut.	March 12, 1894		
H	John Charles Boon	Captain	Jan. 2, 1893	Dec. 16, 1884	Grand Rapids.
	John Haze	1st Lieut.	Jan. 2, 1894		
	Adrian J. Semeyn	2d Lieut.	May 21, 1894		

THIRD INFANTRY.—*Field and Staff.*

[Organized May 19, 1876.]

Colonel Charles R. Hawley, Bay City, April 10, 1889.
 Lieut. Colonel Charles L. Boynton, Port Huron, February 18, 1892.
 Major Frederick J. Schmidt, Saginaw, E. S., March 11, 1891.
 Major Paul M. Roth, Owosso, August 28, 1893.
 Major Arthur Wilkinson, Surgeon, Alpena, June 6, 1886.
 Captain Arthur M. Hume, Assistant Surgeon, Owosso, April 27, 1892.
 Captain Thomas W. McLean, Chaplain, Bay City, December 29, 1890.
 First Lieut. Frank H. Burton, Adjutant, Bay City, January 12, 1894.
 First Lieut. William N. McLennan, R. Q. M., Bay City, January 20, 1893.
 J. Charles Phillips, Sergeant Major, Port Huron, October 16, 1893.
 Charles S. Martin, Q. M. Sergeant, Flint, July 9, 1894.
 Chas. E. Gould, Color Sergeant, Bay City, May 4, 1888.
 Arthur Henry, Color Sergeant, Alpena, May 15, 1894.
 Charles H. Frantz, Hospital Steward, Saginaw, November 28, 1892.

COMPANIES.

Co.	Name.	Rank.	From When.	Original Muster of Company.	Station.
A	Frank D. Buckingham.....	Captain....	Sept. 18, 1894.	} Oct. 18, 1872	Flint.
	William E. Stewart.....	1st Lieut....	Sept. 18, 1894.		
	Archie W. Cook.....	2d Lieut....	Sept. 18, 1894.		
B	William D. Hitchcock.....	Captain....	May 12, 1887.	} June 3, 1876	Alpena.
	Ernest Dust.....	1st Lieut....	May 13, 1892.		
	Will A. Prince.....	2d Lieut....	May 13, 1892.		
C	Arthur V. Church.....	Captain....	Sept. 10, 1894.	} April 18, 1874	Bay City.
	Arthur E. Hooper.....	1st Lieut....	Sept. 10, 1894.		
	John L. Hiliker.....	2d Lieut....	Sept. 10, 1894.		
D	Ferdinand F. W. Giesel.....	Captain....	July 24, 1893.	} Jan. 21, 1882	Saginaw, W. S.
	William B. Murphy.....	1st Lieut....	July 24, 1893.		
	Oscar W. Achard.....	2d Lieut....	Feb. 19, 1894.		
E	Joseph W. Kerns.....	Captain....	*Dec. 14, 1891.	} April 13, 1874	Saginaw, E. S.
	John G. Schnell.....	1st Lieut....	July 20, 1893.		
	William L. Reinke.....	2d Lieut....	July 20, 1893.		
F	Joseph Walsh.....	Captain....	April 20, 1893.	} April 16, 1874	Port Huron.
	William J. Duff.....	1st Lieut....	April 20, 1893.		
	Edward J. Rodgers.....	2d Lieut....	April 20, 1893.		
G	Arthur J. Van Epps.....	Captain....	Oct. 2, 1894.	} Oct. 28, 1891	Owosso.
	John M. Henderson.....	1st Lieut....	Oct. 2, 1894.		
	Louis G. Heyer.....	2d Lieut....	Oct. 2, 1894.		
H	William S. McArthur.....	Captain....	June 4, 1894.	} Nov. 16, 1891	Cheboygan.
	Edward J. James.....	1st Lieut....	July 19, 1894.		
	Edward C. Nutt.....	2d Lieut....	July 19, 1894.		

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

17

FOURTH INFANTRY.—*Field and Staff.*

[Organized July 3, 1885.]

Colonel William G. Latimer, Detroit, May 31, 1894.
 Lieut. Colonel Merrill E. Webb, Monroe, October 2, 1894.
 Major Martin G. Borgman, Detroit, August 28, 1893.
 Major John Considine, Jr., Detroit, October 2, 1894.
 Major William M. Harvey, Surgeon, Detroit, July 28, 1894.
 Captain Andrew P. Biddle, Assistant Surgeon, Detroit, July 28, 1894.
 Captain John Munday, Chaplain, Alpena, April 24, 1889.
 First Lieut. Frederic L. Abel, Adjutant, Detroit, July 26, 1894.
 First Lieut. Joseph Thiery, R. Q. M., Detroit, October 18, 1890.
 John S. Bersey, Sergeant Major, Detroit, January 5, 1894.
 Alfred Henkel, Q. M. Sergeant, Detroit, July 9, 1883.
 Dennis Harrington, Color Sergeant, Detroit, July 1, 1890.
 Luther S. Harvey, Hospital Steward, Detroit, August 3, 1894.

COMPANIES.

Co.	Name.	Rank.	From When.	Original Muster of Company.	Station.
A	Chas W. Harrah	Captain	Nov. 15, 1892..	} Nov. 16, 1885	Detroit.
	Duncan Henderson	1st Lieut.	Nov. 15, 1892..		
	Walter G. Rogers	2d Lieut.	Nov. 15, 1892..		
B	Thomas H. Reynolds	Captain	April 1, 1889..	} Mar. 25, 1870	Detroit.
	Paul E. Muffat	1st Lieut.	Dec. 2, 1890..		
	Cassius C. Fisk	2d Lieut.	Dec. 2, 1890..		
C	Edward Rode	Captain	Dec. 29, 1884..	} Aug. 2, 1881	Detroit.
	John F. Hacker	1st Lieut.	Sept. 24, 1891..		
	Max A. Kean	2d Lieut.	Dec. 13, 1893..		
D	J. Edward Dupont	Captain	Jan. 38, 1891..	} Aug. 15, 1881	Detroit.
	Harry S. Starkey	1st Lieut.	Mar. 6, 1893..		
	Harry F. Chipman	2d Lieut.	Mar. 6, 1893..		
E	Peter Murtagh	Captain	Jan. 1, 1891..	} June 13, 1884	Detroit.
	Richard W. Cotter	1st Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1893..		
	Richard W. Cotter	2d Lieut.	Jan. 1, 1893..		
F	Charles S. Baxter	Captain	June 25, 1894..	} Dec. 18, 1884	Detroit.
	O'Brien Atkinson	1st Lieut.	July 10, 1893..		
	O'Brien Atkinson	2d Lieut.	July 10, 1893..		
G	John M. Gutman	Captain	Oct. 14, 1887..	} Dec. 29, 1870	Monroe.
	Irving S. Harrington	1st Lieut.	Oct. 14, 1887..		
	Irving S. Harrington	2d Lieut.	Oct. 14, 1887..		
H	Henry B. Lothrop	Captain	Oct. 17, 1893..	} Oct. 27, 1891	Detroit.
	Edward H. Rhines	1st Lieut.	Oct. 27, 1891..		
	Robert J. Menzies	2d Lieut.	Oct. 27, 1891..		

FIFTH INFANTRY.—*Field and Staff.*

[Organized November 28, 1891.]

Colonel Frank B. Lyon, Calumet, December 15, 1891.
 Lieut. Colonel John R. Bennett, Muskegon, December 15, 1891.
 Major Paul J. Petermann, Calumet, August 28, 1893.
 Major Edward F. Douglass, Houghton, January 10, 1894.
 Major John A. McLeod, Surgeon, Ironwood, February 26, 1892.
 Captain Walter R. Hicks, Assistant Surgeon, Menominee, February 26, 1892.
 Captain William E. Wright, Chaplain, Big Rapids, August 3, 1894.
 First Lieut. James M. Merton, Adjutant, Calumet, December 29, 1891.
 First Lieut. John McNaughton, R. Q. M., Calumet, June 29, 1894.
 Dunbar D. Scott, Sergeant Major, Ironwood, August 2, 1894.
 Andrew Forbes, Q. M. Sergeant, Marquette, August 2, 1894.
 Murdock McDuff, Color Sergeant, Calumet, August 2, 1894.
 Joseph M. Forvilly, Color Sergeant, Menominee, August 2, 1894.
 Robert M. Wetzel, Hospital Steward, Calumet, August 1, 1894.

COMPANIES.

Co.	Name.	Rank.	From When.	Original Muster of Company.	Station.
A	Walter N. Burgess.....	Captain	July 27, 1893..	} June 25, 1875	Big Rapids.
	Fred Larson.....	1st Lieut. ...	Dec. 14, 1893..		
	Ernest I. Clark.....	2d Lieut.	Jan. 4, 1894..		
B		Captain		} May 31, 1876	Manistee.
	Fred M. Hodekin.....	1st Lieut. ...	Dec. 5, 1893..		
	Mark L. Arnold.....	2d Lieut.	Dec. 5, 1893..		
C		Captain	Dec. 11, 1893..	} Aug. 27, 1885	Muskegon.
	Edward Prosser.....	1st Lieut. ...	Dec. 11, 1893..		
	Frank C. Whitney.....	2d Lieut.	Dec. 11, 1893..		
D		Captain	Oct. 19, 1893..	} Aug. 8, 1881	Calumet.
	Edward S. Grierson.....	1st Lieut. ...	May 3, 1894..		
	Julius E. Fliege.....	2d Lieut.	May 3, 1894..		
E		Captain	Feb. 24, 1893..	} Sept. 2, 1885	Menominee.
	Robert W. Chester.....	1st Lieut. ...	Nov. 6, 1893..		
	James A. Leisen.....	2d Lieut.	June 6, 1894..		
F		Captain	Feb. 9, 1894..	} Sept. 3, 1885	Houghton.
	George Millar.....	1st Lieut. ...	Feb. 9, 1894..		
	Charles A. Mayworm.....	2d Lieut.	April 25, 1894..		
G		Captain	Dec. 4, 1893..	} June 25, 1888	Marquette.
	Albert D. Jacobs.....	1st Lieut. ...	Dec. 4, 1893..		
	Charles F. Monroe.....	2d Lieut.	Dec. 4, 1893..		
H		Captain	Dec. 5, 1892..	} Nov. 10, 1891	Ironwood.
	William L. Winslow.....	1st Lieut. ...	July 30, 1894..		
	Robert J. Bates.....	2d Lieut.	July 30, 1894..		

MICHIGAN STATE NAVAL BRIGADE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Name.	Rank.	From When.	Original Muster of Division.	Station.
Gilbert Wilkes.....	Lieutenant....	Oct. 9, 1894..	} March 1, 1894	Detroit.
William H. Muir.....	Lieut. Jr. Grade	Oct. 9, 1894..		
Fred D. Standish.....	Ensign.....	Oct. 9, 1894..		
Cyrus E. Lothrop.....	Ensign.....	Oct. 9, 1894..		

APPENDIX.

EXHIBITS.

- A. Orders for Encampment of 1893.**
- B. Reports of Brigade and Regimental Officers, camp of 1893.**
- C. Report Inspector General, 1893.**
- D. Report U. S. Inspecting Officer, camp of 1893.**
- E. Orders for Encampment of 1894.**
- F. Reports of Brigade and Regimental Officers, camp of 1894.**
- G. Report U. S. Inspecting Officer, camp of 1894.**
- H. Reports Michigan State Naval Brigade.**
- I. Riot duty at Ironwood. Report Col. Lyon, Fifth Infantry.**

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

GENERAL ORDERS, {	MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN, }
No. 5. }	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
	<i>Lansing, Mich., June 30, 1893.</i> }

In accordance with the recommendation of the State Military Board an encampment of instruction of the Michigan State Troops for 1893 is hereby ordered, under the provisions of Section 67, State military law. The encampment will be held at Island Lake, near Brighton, commencing on Thursday, August 10, and continue for five days. Troops will be ready to move so as to enter camp before sunrise of the 10th.

The camp will be under the command of Brigadier General E. W. Bowen, who is hereby authorized to extend his jurisdiction to a distance of one-fourth of a mile around such camp, in accordance with Section 68 of the military law.

Camp muster rolls will be made out by company commanders, properly certified and signed as directed on the blank, giving names and dates of enlistment of all officers and men of their respective companies who are to be present at the encampment, and must be forwarded, as thereon directed, to reach this office ten days prior to the opening of the camp. On the arrival of companies they will be mustered on such rolls by the Inspector General, or his assistants, and new members will not be deemed eligible for camp duty who have not been mustered into service prior to July 1, 1893. Only such members as attend 75 per cent of company drills from and after July 1, 1893, to date of encampment will be permitted to attend camp. Company commanders will read and carefully comply with all notes and directions on camp muster rolls.

During the encampment members of companies will be granted leave of absence only in case of sickness or absolute necessity, and in all cases such leave of absence must be approved by the General commanding the encampment and by the Adjutant General. Pay will be allowed for time actually in camp, together with one day each for going to and returning therefrom.

Substitutes will not be allowed to remain in camp and will not be allowed transportation in going to or returning from camp. Captains of companies will see that this order is carried out. Members of companies answering to names of absent men will, if detected, be at once sent to home station with loss of all pay due. Officers violating the foregoing in regard to substitutes will be subject to court martial and dismissal from the service.

Companies will be allowed to detail two men who may proceed to camp one day in advance of the company for the purpose of preparing camp, and pay for such extra day will be allowed on pay-rolls.

Particular attention should be given by company commanders, and the utmost care taken in the preparation of the muster roll for camp service, especially as they have to certify that the roll is correct and true and that the men whose names are entered thereon were enlisted, enrolled and joined for duty on the dates set opposite their respective names, that they have been properly mustered into the service of the State, and that each answers to his own name in person.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Pay will be allowed on rolls for seven days' service—five days in camp (unless excused) and one day each in going to and returning therefrom.

Company officers will be held responsible for the conduct of men to and from camp, and all damages to cars and other property will be deducted from company pay.

Any soldier absent from camp without leave from the commanding officer of brigade or regiment, or on duty under proper authority, shall forfeit pay for the day on which such offense is committed and become liable to punishment by court martial.

On recommendation of the Inspector General, Colonels F. S. Norcross and B. S. Kaufman are hereby detailed as Assistants Inspector General, and, together with Lt. Col. G. H. Brown, A. I. G., and Capt. F. S. Williams, A. I. G., will report for special duty at the encampment on the morning of Aug. 10, to Brig. Gen. F. J. Haynes, Inspector General.

In addition to the inspection directed in Section 70 of the military law, the Inspector General may require such drill and battalion maneuvers, under his supervision, as he may deem necessary to show the instruction of the troops.

Transportation will be furnished, if necessary, and payment will be made at \$2 per day for seven horses for brigade and five for regimental headquarters, as will also for three hostlers for brigade and two for regimental headquarters, at \$1.75 each per day. Horses requiring transportation must be transported over same routes as those designated for troops from like stations.

Details of men for special duty can only be made upon authority of the Brigadier General commanding in regular orders, and copies of such orders must be forwarded to Department Headquarters. Claims for extra service must be made upon regular vouchers, and must show authority for, and nature of such service.

Military supplies or stores of any kind for use of camp or men must be obtained upon requisition upon the Quartermaster General. Bills for stores or supplies otherwise obtained will not be recognized.

Transportation will be furnished for one cook and one waiter for each regimental headquarters, and two cooks and four waiters for each company. Transportation in excess of that specified will be deducted from pay-rolls.

All officers will be required to furnish their own subsistence, for which arrangements can be made in camp or its neighborhood.

Attention is directed to Section 107 of the military law, in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors on the part of the troops, and commanding officers are hereby directed to rigidly enforce the same, excluding all liquors from the camp.

The Quartermaster General will provide the required transportation, and will furnish a sufficient number of tents, and such other articles and supplies as may be necessary for the encampment and that are allowable under the law and custom of the service, and he will be in command of the camp previous to the morning of the 10th and after the 14th.

Attention is again called to the matter of "officers' undress coats." No other style of coat than that prescribed in rules and regulations can be recognized as part of the uniform.

The staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report for duty on Saturday morning, Aug. 12.

On the forenoon of Monday, the 14th, the troops will be inspected and reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHARLES L. EATON,
Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. W. COOK,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, }
August 10, 1893. }

This Camp shall be known as Camp Robinson, in honor of Brigadier General Eugene Robinson, late commander First Brigade, M. S. T.

By command of Brigadier General E. W. Bowen.

CHAS. M. HEMPHILL,
Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. G.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, }
Camp Robinson, August 10, 1893. }

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 3. }

I. The daily routine of camp duty will be as follows, with such modifications as may be announced from time to time:

Reveille.

Musician's call 5:30 A. M.
Reveille, field music and band 5:40 "
Setting up drill 6:00 "

Supervised by a commissioned officer of each company.

Recall 6:20 "

The interval between recall and breakfast will be devoted to policing camp, raising tent walls, and taking care of bedding, clothing, etc.

Breakfast call 6:45 A. M.

Sick call 7:30 "

Guard Mounting.

Musician's call 8:00 "

Assembly 8:10 "

Adjutant's call 8:20 "

Company or battalion drill.

Assembly 9:20 "

Adjutant's call 9:30 "

Recall 11:00 "

Dinner call 12:00 M.

First Sergeant's call 1:00 P. M.

Battalion or regimental drill.

Assembly 2:50 "

Adjutant's call 3:00 "

Recall 4:30 "

Supper call 5:30 "

Regimental dress parade.

Musician's call 6:10 "

Assembly 6:15 "

Adjutant's call 6:20 "

Retreat will be sounded at sunset.

Evening guard mount will follow as soon after dress parade as possible.

Tattoo 10:30 "

Taps 11:00 "

All lights, except in officers' quarters, to be at once extinguished, and strict order and silence maintained throughout the camp.

Guard mount Sunday at usual hour.

Sunday morning, inspection of companies (in fatigue uniform) in company streets, and of quarters.

Divine service 2:30 P. M.

Dress parade.

Musician's call 4:00 "

Assembly 4:10 "

Adjutant's call 4:20 "

In all brigade formations, regiments will take position from right as follows: Third Infantry, Fourth Infantry, Fifth Infantry, Second Infantry, First Infantry.

In all brigade ceremonies our guests, the 19th U. S. Infantry, will be given the right of line.

II. The guard detail for each regiment will be as follows: One captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, three corporals and twenty-five privates. In addition, the Fourth Infantry will supply one post at brigade headquarters and the Second Infantry one post at department headquarters. The First Infantry will detail an orderly for brigade headquarters, and the Third Infantry one for department headquarters as permanent

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

details. Fatigue uniform will be worn by all guards, orderlies, etc. Orderlies will be taken from the morning guards, and remain on duty until relieved.

III. There will be three roll calls daily, at reveille, before dress parade, and at tattoo. One company officer must be present at each company roll call and will transmit a written report of same to these headquarters through the adjutant of his regiment, stating absentees without leave by name. Men will fall in for roll call at reveille and tattoo in fatigue uniform.

IV. Passes for absence will only be issued by brigade headquarters on direct request of Colonels of regiments, and then only in urgent cases.

Review by Commander-in-Chief Monday morning, in place of drill.

Local, or sun time, will be used.

By command of Brigadier General E. W. Bowen.

CHAS. M. HEMPHILL,

Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. G.

EXHIBIT B.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, }
Ypsilanti, September 22, 1893. }

Gen. Chas. L. Eaton, Adjutant General:

SIR—I have the honor to send you herewith my report of the encampment of the First Brigade, M. N. G., held at Island Lake, August 10 to 14, 1893.

The Brigade was in camp early on the afternoon of the 9th and, with the exception of the Second Regiment, camp guard was established. The morning of the 10th regular work of the camp commenced. The work during our stay is so fully reported by the several regimental commanders that it is unnecessary for me to add anything. The Commander-in-chief arrived in camp at 1 p. m. of the 10th and remained until noon of the 14th. It was gratifying to see the interest taken by him in the work of the command, he being on the field each day either watching the drill or at the target range.

On the morning of the 14th the Brigade, with the battalion of the 19th U. S. Infantry on the right, was reviewed by the Governor and staff. The review was creditable to the command and a pleasing sight to witness.

Much of the success of this encampment was owing to the masterly work of the Quartermaster General, Gen. G. M. Devlin. As fast as the different commands arrived and were mustered they took possession of their quarters. Gen. Devlin is the right man in the right place.

The hospital department was the most complete and best arranged we have ever had. My confidence in Lt. Col. Clark, Brigade Surgeon, was not misplaced.

Owing to the time being so short, a practice march and sham battle was dispensed with. This feature cannot be carried out successfully in less than one full day.

Much has been said about the canteen at camp, and many things written for and against the system. If the law would permit I would favor the canteen, but with the law as it is I am decidedly opposed to it. The National Guard is organized to uphold the law—not to violate it.

Each regiment devoted one-half day to target practice. If time would permit a regiment should have one full day; but, as it was, much good was accomplished. Capt. Sillman, who had charge of the range, thoroughly understands this work and devoted his entire time to it during the week.

I would recommend that, before another camp, the service hat and belt be furnished the entire brigade.

No rights should be reserved for the rental of privileges for "booths" or "stands" of any kind within our jurisdiction; they are a nuisance to the commanding officer and nearly always present bills to the State for damages. In place of these I would let each regiment have a stand where tobacco, cigars, soft drinks, etc., could be sold to the men.

I would recommend that the Military Board authorize the brigade commander or the Quartermaster General to secure the services of three or four detectives to arrest and have expelled from camp the camp followers and loafers that are always on hand.

I sincerely hope the next legislature will extend the time of camp from five to eight days. The extra expense would be but little and the benefits more than doubled. Until this can be done I would recommend that the Brigade move into camp on Sun-

day, returning to home stations on the following Saturday. The moving of the command on Sunday cannot be as objectionable as are the excursions on that day from all parts of the State. While these excursions bring many of our best citizens—who we are always glad to see—they also bring a large number of “bums” and rowdies whom we do not want at any time. This change would also save one day for work.

The camp grounds should be enclosed with a good tight board fence, as should also the depot grounds.

Capt. Gardener, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, was present as inspecting officer. He was ever ready to render assistance and give information to all. Brigade headquarters are under many obligations to him for valuable assistance.

The battalion of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, was with us during the week. I availed myself of the kind offer of Col. Snyder to call on him and his command for such assistance as they could give me. They gave, for the benefit of our officers and men, a guard mount on our grounds, and, on Saturday morning, an exhibition of the new extended order drill on the field, in presence of the Brigade. Col. Snyder and his officers were not only ready to render us all assistance possible but it seemed to be a pleasure for them to do so. I would recommend, if it can be done, that the Military Board provide for the transportation of this command from its station to and from camp. It is a long, hot, dusty march to make for our benefit.

In conclusion, I am more than pleased with this year's camp. I am under many obligations to the Commander-in-Chief and his able staff, to the officers of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, the officers of the Brigade and Brigade staff for the courtesies shown and assistance rendered.

I am sir, very respectfully,

E. W. BOWEN,

Brig. Gen. Comdg. First Brigade, M. N. G.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY, }
Jackson, August 26, 1893. }

Lt. Col. C. M. Hemphill, A. A. G. First Brigade:

SIR—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit my report for camp of 1893:

Established Headquarters First Infantry at Island Lake on Tuesday, August 8, in order to properly locate the advance details from the several companies. Located the regiment by battalions and seniority of company commanders. The Second Battalion and First Infantry band reported at 11:30 a. m. on Wednesday, and First Battalion at 2:00 p. m.

After supper the First Infantry mounted guard and entered upon their camp duties.

At reveille on Thursday morning, the regular routine of camp duty was taken up with alacrity and enthusiasm, and this characterized all the work of the regiment for the remaining days of Camp Robinson. The first morning was devoted to drills, giving the several company commanders the opportunity of “extended order,” which, from lack of room at home stations, could not there be practically exemplified. In the afternoon of Thursday, battalion work was taken up for first hour, and regimental drill for the last half hour before recall. This routine of work was continued, with the exception of Saturday forenoon, when the regiment profited by an excellent exhibition of extended order drill by the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. Saturday afternoon the First Infantry devoted to target practice; the work of the regiment in company volley firing and individual marksmanship was highly creditable, and resulted in giving the First Infantry the place of honor as first in target work—Company C making the best individual score. In this connection, I desire to approve of the idea of giving the regiments, as a whole, the opportunity for target practice, instead of using company details as had previously been the custom. The plan adopted at this camp has awakened a general and commendable interest in target practice.

Regimental dress parades each evening being ordered at same hour for all resulted in a little confusion and crowding, on account of the close proximity of the several regimental bands. I would recommend the alternating of the evening parades, holding the two flank regiments and center at first calls; the right and left center regiments to follow closely after. This arrangement would have given the Third, Fifth and First together, with plenty of time for the Fourth and Second to follow immediately after.

The practical work of camp, crowded into four working days, interfered with the

customary practice march through the country. This feature is a valuable one, both for officers and enlisted men, and many advantages may be gained from it if properly carried out. The objects to be obtained, being the disposition of the force in an enemy's territory, the use of flankers, advance and rear guards, might be accomplished even in a half day, by shortening the territory to be covered.

The short notice, and the attractions of the World's Fair, somewhat interfered with the attendance in some of the regiments, but this was counteracted to a great extent by the extra efforts put forth by company commanders to bring large companies to camp. The First Infantry is proud of the honor of reporting the largest number in camp. The request of the undersigned in this direction met with a hearty response from company commanders; thus removing any ground for censure which might have been used as a subsequent result to the agitation for a World's Fair encampment.

On the whole, I consider this encampment as successful and beneficial as any held in the State.

I desire to thank Brig. Gen. Bowen and his efficient staff for their courteous treatment, and Capt. Gardener of the Nineteenth U. S., for valuable assistance rendered.

Very Respectfully,

JNO. E. TYRRELL,

Colonel First Infantry.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, }
HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY, }
Grand Rapids, August 25, 1893. }

Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, M. S. T.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Infantry at the late encampment, held at Island Lake, from Aug. 10 to 14 inclusive. In compliance with General Orders No. 5, A. G. O., dated June 30, 1893, the several companies and band reported at Camp Robinson at reveille on the morning of the 10th, and immediately began, in good earnest, the routine of work as prescribed in General Orders No. 3, Brigade Headquarters. Guards were posted, and a morning and evening guard mount established; a practice which I believe proved very beneficial to both officers and men.

The forenoon of the 10th was devoted entirely to the extended order movements by companies, which I deemed advisable from the fact that so few of the companies have convenient facilities for this work at their home stations. The afternoon of the 10th and forenoon of the 11th was devoted to battalion drill, including both the close and extended order movements. At 2 p. m. of the 11th the regiment reported at the range for target practice, and did some very satisfactory work both in the volley and individual firing, but very unfortunately was unable to complete the score owing to a lack of sufficient supplies. Lieut. Stresenreuter, of Co. G, was injured during the volley firing by the premature discharge of a cartridge, blowing the breech block from the piece and striking him in the face. At first the case seemed serious, but I am happy to state that there will be no permanent injury as a result of the accident.

The morning of the 12th the regiment was privileged to witness a very fine extended order drill by a battalion of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry which was of great practical benefit to all. Immediately following this drill the regiment was consolidated into one battalion and some extended order movements executed with very marked improvement over previous results. The afternoon of the 12th and 14th was taken up with regimental drill which proved very instructive and interesting to both officers and men. Sunday morning, inspection in quarters by Capt. Gardener, U. S. Inspector of the camp. In the afternoon divine service was held, conducted by the several chaplains present; Capt. Smith, chaplain of the Second, delivering the discourse. Monday forenoon the troops were reviewed by the Commander-in-chief.

The policing of the camp was good, and the general health of the regiment exceptionally so. The officers and men evinced a strong desire to learn their duties properly, and were uniformly willing, attentive, and prompt in executing every order. I was gratified at the progress made by all in matters pertaining to drill and discipline.

I was more impressed than ever before with a matter which has been referred to by former commanders, that is, the desirability of adding two or three days to the present period of the encampment; the expense to the State would not be great and the benefit to be derived to the soldier more than doubled. It is certainly very desirable that the troops be supplied as soon as possible with the U. S. regulation service hat and belt.

The regiment derived great benefit from the presence in camp of a battalion of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. The ready and cordial manner in which the officers present with the same imparted information, and the interest they manifested in the State troops was a source of great encouragement to us and placed the Second Regiment under pleasant obligations to them.

In conclusion I desire to tender my hearty thanks to both the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General for favors shown; to the Brigade Commander, Col. Snyder of the Nineteenth and his officers for valuable suggestions.

Capt. Cornelius Gardener, detailed by the War Department as instructor and inspector of the camp, was everywhere present, instructing both officers and men; untiring in his efforts, the enthusiasm he ever manifested in the work, inspired all who came in contact with him to renewed exertions in acquiring knowledge and becoming more proficient in every line of duty pertaining to the soldier.

The encampment of 1893 I consider in all respects a very successful one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. ROSE,

Colonel Commanding Second Infantry.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, }
HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT, }
Bay City, Mich., August 26, 1893. }

Lt. Col. Chas. M. Hemphill, A. A. G.:

SIR—Agreeable to General Order No. 5, A. G. O., the several companies of the Third Infantry assembled at Camp Robinson, and were mustered in, on the afternoon of August 9, reporting 428 officers and men for duty. Guard mount was held in the evening, and guards established.

On the morning of the 10th, in compliance with General Order No. 6, the regiment proceeded to the rifle range, where the forenoon and a portion of the afternoon was devoted to target practice, under the charge of Capt. Sillman, and although the time was altogether too short, still, under the able management of Capt. Sillman, much good was accomplished. Throughout the balance of the encampment, the regular routine, as specified in General Order No. 3, was adhered to with but few changes.

I am pleased to state that no accident occurred to any one in my command and that our percentage of sickness was unusually light. This latter fact was, no doubt, due to a large extent, to the excellent service rendered by the medical department.

I would again call attention to the supply of water for drinking purposes, which is evidently impure and the cause of a large percentage of the sickness at camp. I would most respectfully suggest that a supply of pure water could be obtained from wells sunk on the grounds, at convenient points, and at no great expense.

The general location and features of camp were excellent, were it not for the dust, which was not only very disagreeable but ruinous to the clothing, and I would suggest that either the location of the camp proper be changed, or some arrangements be made for sodding the grounds.

I would respectfully recommend, as the efficient use of the rifle is one of the most important aims of all our drill, that at the future encampments an entire day be devoted by each regiment to target practice, and that some arrangement be made whereby each company, while at its home station, shall be required to spend a certain amount of time in this necessary feature of drill. Every man in the State Troops should have at least one day's instruction in the practical use of his piece before going to camp.

I think the greatest drawback at our last and former encampments has been the limited time we have had in camp. There being such a large proportion of new officers and men, they no more than thoroughly get settled down to business, and to fully understand their duties, than they are compelled to break camp. In my opinion, if the length of the encampment could be extended to ten days the additional knowledge and experience gained by the troops would more than compensate for the increased expenditure.

I would respectfully call attention to Par. 120, rules and regulations. If this rule were enforced, it would, to a certain extent, remove some of the objectionable features from the election of officers in many cases give us more efficient officers and consequently better drilled companies. It would certainly be the means of inducing a more thorough study of tactics among the officers and candidates.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Capt. Cornelius Gardener, U. S. A., for his uniform courtesy and willingness to render every aid in his power to instruct the officers and men, and to make Camp Robinson the success which all agree it was.

Very respectfully,

C. R. HAWLEY,
Colonel Third Infantry, M. S. T.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, }
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INFANTRY, }
Detroit, August 21, 1893. }

Lt. Col. C. M. Hemphill, A. A. Gen., First Brigade:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 18th inst., requesting my report of camp for 1893.

The Fourth was scheduled to leave Detroit at 9:30 a. m., August 9, but as we would arrive so early it would entail getting dinner for the men. By arrangement with Quartermaster General and railroad, we were enabled to leave at 2:30 p. m., arriving at camp about 4:30 p. m., with an aggregate of 390. Guard was mounted that evening and camp routine established from time of our arrival.

The regiment procured campaign hats through its own exertions, and it is with pleasure I state the fact that the Fourth never stood the heat while on the field better. They should be procured for the Brigade at the earliest opportunity.

The work of this command on the field and in camp was noticeably improved day by day. Again I plead for a ten days' encampment; the improvement will be so great that all will wonder why it was not granted before. The canteen system was missed this year, and I must say emphatically not for the good of the service. It was one of the best things to assist in discipline we ever had, and I trust some way may be devised to have them at the next encampment. When the U. S. army, with its iron discipline, cannot keep its men from drinking it is hardly to be expected the officers of the State Troops can do any better.

The forced march and sham battle were not missed very much—especially the sham battle. The march was instructive, and as an object lesson was of great good to the men in the practical parts of advance and rear guard, and flankers duties, and under easy circumstances would benefit us very much. Could shelter tents and ponchos be procured, I would suggest sending out a regiment to be gone over night, thus giving the men an idea of how to care for themselves as the regulars do, and learn something of outpost and picket duty.

The rifle range this year was most excellent, and results obtained encourage us to greater exertions for next year's practice. Capt. Sillman is one of the very few who, having a perfect knowledge of it himself, is enabled to impart to others that knowledge or portions of it necessary for the work in hand.

The U. S. inspecting officer, Capt. Gardener—I am at a loss what to say. As at the camp of 1891, so at this, day and night, untiringly and unobtrusively looking after and instructing all, from the highest in command to the last joined private, nothing escaped him; details were looked after as never in the history of our brigade they were before; nothing escaped him, and his work with the sentinels of the Fourth alone entitles him to our heartiest thanks. The results of his inspection will be with us for many years. Could the State secure such a man as permanent instructor Michigan's Brigade, in a year, would tower far above her sister State Troops.

Another large factor toward the success of the camp was Gen. Devlin's masterly conduct of the Quartermaster General's Department. The best conducted, most systematic and smoothest working Quartermaster General's Department it has ever been our lot to witness. It was a pleasure, my staff officers tell me, to do business with Gen. Devlin and his assistants; no waiting or hitches whatever.

I again appeal for campaign hats and field belts, and also that the camp grounds be of turf.

Respectfully,
P. J. SHEAHAN,
Colonel Commanding Fourth Infantry.

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS, }
 HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INFANTRY, }
Muskegon, August 21, 1893. }

Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade:

SIR—Complying with G. O. No. 5, Military Department Michigan, I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Order No. 1, Headquarters First Brigade, I assumed command of the Fifth Regiment on its arrival at camp, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 5:40 p. m. Guards were established that evening, and on the following morning the routine duties, according to G. O. No. 3, Headquarters First Brigade, were commenced and carried out through the remainder of the encampment. The morning report of the 10th gave 376 officers and enlisted men present for duty.

At each dress parade the ceremony of colors to the front was practiced, excepting that of Monday evening when escort of the colors was substituted. On Saturday evening we had the honor to hold our dress parade before the headquarters of the Governor.

After the morning drill, Saturday, a color line was established, and again on Sunday; it is pleasing to report that the respect to the colors was almost invariably observed by the troops, and in most cases by the civilians. I consider it a very important reminder to all of the respect due the colors of our country.

A model guard mount, extended order drill, and a dress parade were presented by a battalion of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, under command of Col. Snyder, and I assure you it was a profitable lesson to us. The exact military spirit was exhibited in every movement, and I was pleased to note that many in the Fifth Regiment had taken advantage of the lessons. It is very evident that, inasmuch as it is the aim and desire of the National Guard to adopt and assimilate the practice and customs of the regular army, no better opportunity can possibly be afforded than to have with us, at the annual encampments, a body of the regulars from whom we may learn that of which, under other circumstances, we would be in ignorance. For the clever courtesy of the officers and men, the readiness with which they complied with every request to instruct and assist, they have not only my hearty thanks, but that of my entire command.

I do not think I can overestimate the real value of the target practice, as, under the new drill regulations, the manner of conducting warfare requires that each man should be capable of handling his piece with an accuracy never before required. Home ranges should be established and inspected at every regular inspection, that the true worth of the individual soldier might be developed to a high standard.

For myself I would suggest that the canteen system is superior to the one adopted at this camp, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to enforce such restrictions. It appears to me far from wise to issue an order simply to satisfy the notions of an inexperienced public. Such actions not only open the channel for sharp criticism, but breed poor discipline in our forces. When men learn that orders are simply issued for effect, very little respect is paid to them. The moderate use of liquor by those accustomed to it will be indulged in, in defiance of such orders. The canteen, properly conducted, under the charge of an officer who is held responsible, with the men placed on their honor, is more in keeping with the fundamental principles of this government. The cases are indeed few where, under its operation, men have abused the confidence placed in them.

The transportation facilities were good, though it was found very tedious for some of the companies of the northern peninsula to make the trip entirely by rail, in dusty cars, over an out of the way route, when it might better have been directly across the lake at apparently less expense and certainly better convenience. This, however, was corrected on their return from the camp by Gen. Devlin when he understood its necessity, which simply goes to show the generous, obliging nature of our Quartermaster General. I doubt whether the forces of this State have ever been better served by any officer in that position, as his every effort was exerted for the comfort and benefit of the troops.

Captain Gardener, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, instructor and inspector, deserves our hearty thanks for the interest he manifested in making Camp Robinson a success. Being such an efficient officer, we are to congratulate ourselves on his presence in camp.

In conclusion I wish to express my regrets at the absence of Col. Lyon, and my thanks to the officers of the Fifth for their earnest efforts in his absence to maintain the reputation established at camp in 1892. From the compliments I have received for them, and the attention I have paid to the drilling of other regiments, I am frank to say I believe it now ranks among the best in the brigade. The encampment has been

a flattering success through the united efforts of all concerned, and credit is especially due to Gen. E. W. Bowen and his efficient staff for good generalship, valuable assistance, and courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

JNO. R. BENNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

EXHIBIT C.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN, }
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, September 1, 1893. }

Brig. Gen. Chas. L. Eaton, Adjutant General of Michigan:

SIR—In accordance with paragraph 29, Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit my report up to September 1, 1893. The Legislature, session 1892-93, changed the name of our soldiery from "Michigan State Troops" to "Michigan National Guard." In obedience to General Orders No. 3, A. G. O., April 18, 1893, the Michigan National Guard, comprising forty (40) companies, was inspected by officers of this department at their home stations, and reports of same forwarded to headquarters. With one or two exceptions the companies were in good condition and anxious to improve their standing, having adopted many reforms as suggested by ex-Inspector General H. B. Lothrop. The greatest detriment to companies in the past has been the short term of service of company commanders, preventing them from reaching a very high standard of discipline. Officers gave more attention to personal popularity than to military tactics and discipline. This obstacle has been overcome by extending the time of service of company officers to three years instead of one year, as formerly, and many good results may be expected; the officers will be enabled to exact better discipline, the companies left in a more settled and peaceable condition, and all will be more willing to accept instruction.

The clothing was carefully examined, and although some was old and worn, yet all was in a good state of preservation, clean, and, in most cases, well taken care of.

The equipments were found in excellent condition, considering the time they have been in service, many being old and almost worthless.

A majority of the company armories were found clean and well cared for, with suitable lockers for keeping clothing and equipments. In some cases the armories were not in good repair and required improvements to complete the requirements of Rules and Regulations, and in all such cases notice was given to company commanders and promises were received for their improvement. The condition of the rifles in a majority of the companies is excellent and great pains seemed to have been taken in caring for them. During the inspection of companies at home stations, Co. F., First Infantry, and Co. G., Second Infantry, were found in very bad condition and some active steps had to be taken to enable them to remain in the service and keep up to the standard company. It became necessary to muster out said companies or have experienced and well disciplined men take control. The unpleasant duty of mustering out was remedied in Co. F., First Infantry, by Maj. John G. Snook resigning his commission and taking command of the company, placing it on a good standing. In case of Co. G., Second Infantry, the company had to be mustered out. Lt. Col. John H. Mitchell, brigade staff, resigned his commission and organized another company, of which he was made captain, said company taking its place as Co. G. Second Infantry. This company was mustered in five days before our annual encampment, and attended camp with full strength, making the best average attendance in the brigade. This department wishes to compliment Capt. Mitchell for this service.

General Orders No. 5, A. G. O., called an encampment of the Michigan National Guard at Island Lake, commencing Thursday, Aug. 10, 1893, and to continue for five days. I proceeded to Camp Aug. 8. The troops arrived Aug. 9, on time, as per schedule arranged by the Quartermaster General, and were mustered by officers of this department. The men upon being mustered proceeded to their quarters, and at sunset Aug.

9, all were installed in the company quarters and ready for duty. Great credit is due Quartermaster General, Geo. M. Devlin for the efficiency with which every detail was carried out in providing and supplying company quarters, also for the methodical and practical manner in which the camp was established.

Sunday, Aug. 13, I inspected the various headquarters and companies in quarters accompanied by Capt. Cornelius Gardener, 19th U. S. Infantry, assisted by staff officers Lt. Col. Geo. H. Brown, Capt. F. M. Williams and Capt. R. H. Sillman. The policing of quarters was neat and excellent, and tents were in tidy and uniform condition. During inspection some of the officers wore the U. S. regulation officers' blouse, which, not having been adopted by the military board of the State is not according to our rules and regulations. I would suggest that they comply with the rules and regulations before another camp is established.

Mess tents were well regulated with the exception of the quality of food used, which, in many instances, is not suitable for persons engaged in military service. Would recommend that all delicacies, such as ice cream, melons, candy and nuts, be excluded from the table.

The hospital was inspected at the same time, also drill by the hospital corps. The efficiency of this service is a most valuable aid to the Michigan National Guard and a great credit to the officers in charge.

Rifle practice was continued at this camp, under the direct supervision of Capt. R. H. Sillman, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, assisted by Capt. F. M. Williams. Brigade orders made details as follows: Third Infantry, August 10, 8 a. m.; Fourth Infantry, August 10, 2 p. m.; Fifth Infantry, August 11, 8 a. m.; Second Infantry, August 11, 2 p. m.; First Infantry, August 14, 2 p. m., for rifle practice—half day each. Each regiment fired five volleys at 100 yards distance; each man fired five shots "off hand" at 100 yards, and, as far as time would permit, each man same number of shots at 200 yards, "off hand," 300 yards sitting or kneeling, and 500 yards "prone." About 80 per cent of the rifles had no front sights, preventing reliable shooting at even short distances. This should be remedied by company commanders at once. The lack of knowledge of the theory of rifle practice by officers and men, and lack of practical experience in firing, is a serious matter and decreases the efficiency of the troops at least 30 per cent. The following is a condensed statement of reliable standing of the troops estimated upon the shooting done at camp of 1893:

VOLLEY PRACTICE.

Regimental Standing.

Regiment.	Percentage.
First Infantry.....	6433
Second Infantry.....	5624
Fifth Infantry.....	5478
Third Infantry.....	5221
Fourth Infantry.....	5069

Highest Company Standing.

Co. A, Fifth Infantry.....	7750
Co. B, First Infantry.....	7597
Co. F, First Infantry.....	7428
Co. G, First Infantry.....	7208
Co. G, Fourth Infantry.....	7145

Highest Individual Score.

Lt. Col. S. H. Avery, A. Q. M. G.....	91
Capt. R. H. Sillman, A. I. G.....	89
Lient. E. L. Lenhart, Co. D, Second Infantry.....	84
Private Upton, Co. A, Fifth Infantry.....	76
Lt. Col. J. E. Clarke, Surgeon First Brigade.....	71
Corp. H. Trecise, Co. H, Fifth Infantry.....	70

Others range from 69 down.

The complete scores are held by this department subject to orders, as records of the department of rifle practice. I would recommend the purchasing of permanent camping grounds, construction of permanent buildings, and the building of a range on which could be built sheltered pits for markers.

I take this opportunity to urge the necessity of doing away with the "uniform coat," especially at camp. This coat is a burden to the soldier, entails a large expense to keep in proper condition, and a vast amount of work in transportation to and from camp. The coat and helmet are used once or twice each year, and at camp constitute a nuisance and a "sweat box for the boys." I would strongly recommend that the uniform coat, helmet, fatigue cap and the old waist belt and cartridge box, be replaced by neat-fitting blouses, great coats, campaign hats, and cartridge belts, thus getting nearer to the uniform as worn by the U. S. army.

Companies A, E, G and H, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, under command of Col. Simon Snyder, went into camp with us this year. The benefit derived from the soldierly example of this battalion is, without doubt, one of the greatest aids in perfecting the instruction of our brigade in camp and soldierly duty. The officers of this battalion were courteous at all times, and willing to instruct whenever their services were required.

This department extends thanks to Capt. Cornelius Gardener, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, detailed as U. S. Inspector at this camp, for the valuable assistance rendered the officers of this department and the able instruction imparted to the Michigan National Guard. He was ever courteous and willing to lend assistance at all times in the advancement of our service.

I wish to thank Lt. Col. George H. Brown, Asst. Ins. Gen., for his careful and faithful assistance in inspecting companies at their home stations, and in this connection I desire to compliment the officers of this department and company commanders for the faithful performance of their duties at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. HAYNES,
Brig. Gen. and Inspector General.

EXHIBIT D.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO, }
October 18, 1893. }

The Adjutant General of the State of Michigan:

SIR—In August last I was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to the Governor of Michigan for duty in connection with the annual encampment of the State troops, the War Department requiring from me a report of my observations as regards their efficiency and discipline. I was also requested by the Governor to submit to him a report of my inspection, embodying therein any suggestions which I might choose to offer affecting their best interest. I therefore submit the following for his consideration, being actuated only by a sense of duty, and, as a native of the State, desirous of seeing the Michigan Brigade in the state of highest efficiency for service.

I found the Brigade, as a whole, a fine body of men, mostly young and vigorous, and recruited from that part of the population which in time of war comes first to the front in a Nation's defense. There was noticeable in camp a desire among both officers and men to perfect themselves in the duties of a soldier, and onerous duties were performed with willingness and even enthusiasm. There are, however, certain radical defects affecting the efficiency of the Michigan brigade for which neither officers nor soldiers can be held responsible, and I deem it my duty to point them out to the Governor as I see them.

It is to be presumed that the people of Michigan, in organizing five regiments into a Brigade, had in view the event of an exigency requiring their service under the general government in case of war or invasion, and to that end contributed the State's quota of organized troops at the first call upon the Governor; it is not to be presumed that such a large body of troops is necessary and only to be used in quelling riots or is strictly for service within the State. It is a well known fact to any military man that, in an emergency, an already organized body of men under its own officers, even though not composed entirely of trained soldiers, is of more value than volunteers for the occasion without organization. I therefore deem it essential that there should be no mis-

understanding as to whether or not the Michigan Brigade, and every man in it, in case of war, can be placed at the disposal of the President of the United States by the Governor of the State, and whether men now enlist with that understanding. It is true, men in the State troops take an oath almost similar in every respect to that taken by a U. S. soldier, yet, from what I am able to learn, there exists much doubt whether they could be so ordered, or if ordered would be obliged to go. Probably a large percentage of the Brigade, as individuals, would volunteer, but in that case the organizations would be broken up, and their value as such lost. I believe men could be enlisted as well with the understanding that in case of war they would be required to take the field, as without such requirements. It should, by law, be made obligatory upon the Governor, in case of war, to first send the troops already organized and without radical change of officers, for it is a well known fact that upon such an occasion the executive is besieged for places of command upon political and other considerations by persons often without military experience of any kind. Laws having provided for the cases in question, as before stated, there can no longer be any doubt in the mind of any patriotic citizen of the usefulness of state troops, and a corresponding willingness to provide for their maintenance and instruction. But leaving out the considerations mentioned, there are many other reasons why a well organized body of state troops is of benefit to a commonwealth. Such young men as are, or have been connected with the military organizations can be counted upon as on the side of order and good government, and service in a company does much to train young men to habits of order and to obedience to constituted authority. A well conducted company is a school in which much is taught that is beneficial in forming character. The military establishment of Michigan would be well worth what it costs, the latter benefits only being considered.

As regards the late encampment at Island Lake, the following observations are submitted for your consideration:

The concentration of the entire Brigade at that point was admirably conducted and timed by the Quartermaster's Department, and could not have been better done. I have never seen a Quartermaster, either in the regular army or out of it, do better work than was done by General Devlin, in providing for the wants of the troops at Island Lake.

The Medical Department, under Surgeon Clark, was excellently organized and did good service. The ambulance corps was prompt and efficient. The State, however, needs another ambulance, as one is not sufficient for the duties required. A permanent medical department should be organized.

The camp was well laid out, but lacked a good sod. The ground was very dusty, having been ground up by wagons and by men's feet. I believe Island Lake to be too near several cities for a State encampment. The large influx of visitors from the adjacent cities was not conducive to a strict performance of military duties by the troops. It is recommended again, that the State obtain a permanent camping ground somewhere, centrally located. A large percentage of the cost of annual encampments would thereby be saved, and permanent light structures for mess and dining halls could be constructed, so that the messing could be by regiment instead of by company. In this connection I desire to call your attention to the large number of men on the sick report and treated by the surgeon during the encampment. The medical officers attribute the large number of sick to the quality and character of the food supply. It seems there were treated, while in camp, altogether, 342 cases for intestinal disorders among the State troops. There was, I am informed, not a single case of the kind among the regular troops. This argues that the trouble was due to the food supply. From a personal and frequent inspection of the food as eaten by the men, with but few notable exceptions, I am convinced that improvements in this direction are absolutely necessary. I would recommend the following plan to feed the Brigade while in camp: The State to build light frame buildings and furnish cooking ranges—cook stoves, ice boxes, etc., are now brought by each company from its home at great expense. The building mentioned, to consist of one central building for kitchens and four L's for dining rooms. One building for each regiment, one dining hall for two companies; each company its own table. The central kitchen to be divided into three divisions, one for each battalion, and a kitchen for the officers' mess, also a small dining room for officers. The Quartermaster General, before camp, to purchase all regular supplies of non-perishable stores. The Regimental Quartermaster of each regiment to be in charge of his building. The Brigade and Regimental Surgeons to inspect the food delivered daily. The bill of fare of each regiment to be regulated by the Colonel and Surgeon of the regiment. The cost of an army ration is about seventeen cents a day, per man. It consists of plenty of good wholesome food. The cost, per man in the Brigade, making all allowances for pay of cooks and extra food, should not be, for the method proposed,

over forty cents. The difference between this and the allowance for food for each man in the Brigade (seventy-five cents per day), would go to the companies. By buying at wholesale the cost of articles would be reduced. Bills for purchases to be audited by a committee composed of the five Regimental Quartermasters. This plan is approved by the Brigade Surgeon. In the encampment unwholesome and half decayed vegetables were often served to the men. In many companies the colored cooks had entire control of things to be eaten.

The companies were generally proficient in company drill, as also were the battalions and regiments in the ceremony of dress parade. There was a great lack of proficiency in knowledge of the extended order for battle tactics—for this there is some excuse, because but little work can be done in extended order by battalion except in camp. There is no excuse, however, for a company not knowing company extended order, or men being absolutely ignorant of sentry duty and a sentinel's orders. This was the case in many instances, and I would suggest that where a company does not choose to learn these important duties of a soldier, or where it fails to keep its arms in good presentable condition, it be disbanded. There are plenty of companies ready to take the places of such as drill only for show at home. I wish to favorably mention the Fifth Regiment and especially the company from Ironwood. There are also some excellent companies in the Fourth Regiment.

The time in camp was employed to the best advantage. I earnestly recommend that at the next encampment one regiment per day be sent out at 2 o'clock p. m., to make a march, with flankers, advance and rear guard, say six miles, taking with it tents, cooking utensils, and food, in wagons; establish its camp, cook its own supper and breakfast, do sentry, outpost, and picket duty about its camp at night, and return next morning. For this purpose, and for general efficiency, I recommend that the State purchase some "A" or shelter tents and field cooking utensils. A company of regular soldiers with the regiment going out might be of use to them.

There are some excellent officers in the Brigade, and there are some that are not, these should either do their duty—at least in camp—or give way to men who will. There are some officers who would have the best of discipline in their commands, but are held back because others who have but little are not properly made to do their duty. These are some of the faults I have observed. Among the rank and file I noticed a general desire to learn and do things right and nearly all the failures were due to want of instruction from the officers and not to inattention. There was a readiness on the part of officers to listen to suggestions and act upon them. There was a gradual and very marked improvement from day to day. Some new military instructions, such as "establishing a color line" and "escort to the color," were done with credit. These, I am informed, had never been attempted in previous encampments. In impressing upon the minds of the soldiers and visitors a respect for the national standard as well as in learning these ceremonies an excellent purpose was served. I believe that the men came to the camp for instruction, and that as far as they were concerned the picnic idea did not enter, and it is to be hoped the time has passed when camps of instruction will be considered as picnics at the State's expense.

Captain Sillman, who is an enthusiast in target practice, and a very capable officer, did what his limited opportunities would permit to teach the troops this most necessary part of a soldier's duties, and it is to be hoped that at the next encampment suitable preparations may be made, in time, to carry on this work commensurate with its importance.

The time allowed for an annual encampment is too short to do what should be done. It should be extended if possible—it is longer in many other States. I recommend that the utmost economy be exercised in the administration of military affairs, in order that the time spent in camp may be extended. The cost of going and coming is the same for a short or longer stay. The benefits derived from a stay in camp of from eight to ten days would be at least three times as great as from a five day stay; as it is, one day is lost in getting things into shape and organizing, which leaves, really, only four days for work,—one of which is Sunday.

I owe many thanks for their consideration and the many courtesies extended me, to the Adjutant General of the State, and the Brigade Commander, and in fact to all the officers of the Brigade of whatever grade.

The Inspector General kindly permitted me to accompany him in his inspection of the camp, and rendered me every assistance in obtaining information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS GARDENER.

Captain 19th Infantry.

EXHIBIT E.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, Mich., May 22, 1894. }

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 2. }

I. In accordance with the recommendation of the State Military Board an encampment of instruction of the Michigan National Guard for 1894 is hereby ordered, under the provisions of Section 67, State Military Law. The encampment will be held at Island Lake, near Brighton, commencing on Wednesday, Aug. 15, and continue for five days. Troops will move so as to enter camp before sunrise of the 15th. Brig. Gen. G. M. Deylin, Quartermaster General, will provide the required transportation, and will furnish a sufficient number of tents, and such other articles and supplies as may be necessary for the encampment and that are allowable under the law and custom of the service, and he will be in command of the camp previous to the morning of the 15th and after the 19th.

II. The camp will be under the command of Brigadier General E. W. Bowen, who is hereby authorized to extend his jurisdiction to a distance of one-fourth of a mile around such camp, in accordance with Section 68 of the Military Law.

III. Camp Muster Rolls will be made out by commanding officers, properly certified and signed as directed on the blank, giving names and dates of enlistment of all officers and men of their respective companies who are to be present at the encampment, and must be forwarded as thereon directed to reach this office ten days prior to the opening of the camp. On the arrival of commands they will be mustered on such rolls by the Inspector General, or his assistants. Members mustered into service after July 1, 1894, will not be deemed eligible for camp duty. Only such members as attend 75 per cent of company drills from and after July 1, 1894, to date of encampment will be permitted to attend camp. Commanding officers will read and carefully comply with all notes and directions on camp muster rolls, as they have to certify that the roll is correct and true and that the men whose names are entered thereon were enlisted, enrolled, and joined for duty on the dates set opposite their respective names, that they have been properly mustered into the service of the State, and that each answers to his own name in person.

IV. Companies will be allowed to detail two men who may proceed to camp one day in advance of the company for the purpose of preparing camp, and pay for such extra day will be allowed on pay rolls.

V. Substitutes will not be allowed to remain in camp and will not be allowed transportation in going to or returning from camp. Captains of companies will see that this order is carried out. Members of companies answering to names of absent men will be at once sent to home station with loss of all pay due. Officers presenting substitutes, either on muster roll or in person, will be liable to court martial and dismissal from the service.

VI. During the encampment leave of absence will be granted only in case of sickness or absolute necessity, and in all cases such leave of absence must be approved by the General commanding the encampment and by the Adjutant General. Pay will be allowed on rolls for seven days service—five days in camp (unless excused), and one day each in going to and returning therefrom. Men reporting after muster of company will be paid only from date of muster. When excused from camp pay will cease with day leave of absence is granted. Any soldier absent from camp without proper authority, shall forfeit pay for the day on which such offense was committed and become liable to punishment by court martial. Company officers will be held responsible for the discipline of men to and from camp, and all damages to cars and other property of any kind will be deducted from company pay.

VII. Transportation will be furnished for one cook and one waiter for each regimental headquarters, and two cooks and four waiters for each company. Transportation in excess of that specified will be deducted from pay rolls. All officers will be required to furnish their own subsistence, for which arrangements can be made in camp or its neighborhood. Horses requiring transportation must be transported over same routes as those designated for troops from like stations.

VIII. Details of men for special duty can only be made upon authority of the Brigadier General commanding in regular orders, and copies of such orders must be forwarded to Department Headquarters. Claims for extra service must be made upon regular vouchers, must show authority for and nature of such service, and must be

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

certified by officer ordering such service. Military supplies or stores of any kind for use of camp or men must be obtained by requisition upon the Quartermaster General. Bills for stores or supplies otherwise obtained will not be recognized.

IX. In addition to the inspection directed in Section 70 of the Military Law, the Inspector General may require such drill and battalion maneuvers, under his supervision, as he may deem necessary to show the instruction of the troops. Lt. Col. G. H. Brown A. I. G., Capt. F. S. Williams, A. I. G., and Capt. R. H. Sillman, A. I. G., will report to Brig. Gen. F. J. Haynes, Inspector General, for special duty at the encampment on the morning of August 14.

X. Col. F. S. Norcross, S. M. B., will report to Brig. Gen. G. M. Devlin, Q. M. G., on the morning of August 14, for duty.

XI. Commanding officers are hereby directed to rigidly enforce the provisions of Section 107 of the Military Law in reference to the use of intoxicating liquors.

XII. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report for duty on Saturday morning, August 18. On the 19th the troops will be inspected and reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHARLES L. EATON,
Adjutant General.

Official:

WM. W. COOK,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, M. N. G., }
No. 2. } *Camp Rich, August 15, 1894.*

This camp shall be known as Camp Rich, in honor of Governor John T. Rich, Commander-in-Chief.

By command of Brig. Gen. Bowen,
CHAS. M. HEMPHILL, *Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, }
} *Camp Rich, August 15, 1894.*

1. The daily routine of camp duty will be as follows, with such modifications as may be announced from time to time:

Reveille:

Musician's call.....	5:30 A. M.
Reveille, field music and band.....	5:40 "
Setting up drill.....	6:00 "
Supervised by a commissioned officer of each company.	

Recall.....	6:20 "
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The interval between recall and breakfast will be devoted to policing the camp, raising tent walls, and taking care of bedding, clothing, etc.

Breakfast call.....	6:45 A. M.
Sick call.....	7:30 "

Guard Mount:

Musician's call.....	8:00 "
Assembly.....	8:10 "
Adjutant's call.....	8:15 "

The detail for practice guard mount for each regiment will be as follows: 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 64 privates.

The captain will act as Regimental Officer of the Day for 24 hours. Orderly and Headquarters guard for Regimental Headquarters will be taken from this guard.

Battalion Drill:	
Musician's call	9:30 A. M.
Assembly	9:40 "
Adjutant's call	9:50 "
Recall	11:30 "
Dinner call	12:30 P. M.
First Sergeant's call	1:30 "
Battalion or Regimental Drill:	
Musician's call	2:30 "
Assembly	2:40 "
Adjutant's call	2:50 "
Recall	4:30 "
Supper call	5:30 "
Regimental dress parade:	
Musician's call	6:10 "
Assembly	6:15 "
Adjutant's call	6:20 "
Retreat will be sounded at sunset.	
Commanding officer of regiment detailed for guard will report with his command at	
Brigade Headquarters 7:30.	
Tattoo	10:30 P. M.
'Taps	11:00 "
All lights, except in officers' quarters, to be at once extinguished, and strict order and	
silence maintained throughout the camp.	
Guard mount Sunday at usual hour.	
Sunday morning, inspection of companies (in fatigue uniform) in company streets,	
and of quarters.	
Divine service Sunday	1:00 P. M.
Dress parade at usual hour.	
In all brigade formations, regiments will take position from right as follows: Third	
Infantry, Fifth Infantry, Second Infantry, First Infantry, Fourth Infantry.	
2. There will be four roll calls daily, at reveille, noon, before dress parade, and at	
tattoo. One company officer must be present at each company roll call and will trans-	
mit a written report of same to these headquarters through the adjutant of his regi-	
ment, stating absentees without leave by name. Men will fall in for roll call at reveille,	
noon and tattoo, in fatigue uniform. Attention is invited to G. O. No. 1 these headquar-	
ters as regards sections of military law.	
3. Passes for absence will only be issued by brigade headquarters on direct request of	
colonels of regiments and then only in urgent cases.	
Review by Commander-in-Chief Sunday afternoon.	
Local, or sun time will be used.	

By command of Brigadier General Bowen.

CHAS. M. HEMPHILL, *Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.*

EXHIBIT F.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, }
Ypsilanti, Mich., October 16, 1894. }

Gen. Chas. L. Eaton, Lansing, Mich.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from your office, this Brigade went into camp at Island Lake, near Brighton, August 14, 1894, for five days. The work at Camp Rich consisted of regimental and battalion drill, scouting, inspection and review, guard and outpost duty.

One feature at this camp was the placing of an entire regiment on guard and outpost duty for twenty-four hours, the idea being to give the officers a better opportunity to instruct their men in their duties. I was much pleased with the results. The outpost duty was a new feature for our Brigade, and it not only gave the officers and men much valuable instruction but it also kept the men in camp and away from Brighton, as neither officers nor men could pass the outpost without proper authority.

The target practice was conducted under the supervision of Capt. Williams, of the

Governor's staff. I caused a detail of from three to five men from each company to be made for this work, in order that they might receive thorough instruction and act as instructors for each company at the home station. I think ammunition should be issued to each company, and it should be required to devote one or more days during the year to target practice. The time in camp is so short it is impossible to give the necessary instruction there.

I believe a necessity exists for at least one good battery in this State, and I would recommend that the next increase in our forces be in that direction.

I would also recommend that each company be provided with shelter tents and messing outfit for field duty.

I have heretofore, in my reports, spoken of what I consider the greatest importance, that is, the necessity of having officers elect pass an examination as to their qualifications before a commission should issue. I would recommend that a meeting of the military board, the brigade and regimental commanders be called at Lansing in the near future to devise some way of having this done.

The last encampment was very successful, but it can be improved upon, and I trust will be in the future.

I am under great obligations to the Commander-in-Chief and his able staff for their uniform courtesy and assistance, and especially to Gen. Devlin, for the thorough manner in which he performed the duties of his department; to Captain Vernou, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, for his assistance to officers and men throughout the camp, and to my personal staff for their counsel and aid in my every undertaking.

Very respectfully,

E. W. BOWEN, *Brig. General.*

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY, }
Jackson, Sept. 27, 1894. }

Lt. Col. C. M. Hemphill, Asst. Adjt. General:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the First Infantry reported for duty with full roster about 4 p. m., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1894, at Camp Rich. Regimental details for guard were made at once. In response to orders from Brigade Headquarters, Co. E was ordered to Brighton on special duty.

On Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., reported with my regiment for guard duty and relieved the Fourth Infantry, under command of Col. Latimer. I consider the outpost and guard duty by regiments a success and results justified the opinion. For the first time in our encampments the men found an effectual barrier to their customary trips to Brighton. The only difficulty found was in prompt reliefs; think this might be remedied by placing the outpost duty entirely in hands of one battalion—the second battalion to do camp guard. This feature proved beneficial to the field officers, and no difficulty was experienced in getting full ranks for battalion and regimental drills.

The Brigade commander is to be highly commended on the general success of the last encampment which eclipsed any former one in discipline and effective work.

Very respectfully,

JNO. E. TYRRELL,

Colonel First Infantry.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY, }
Grand Rapids, September 25, 1894. }

The Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, M. N. G.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Order No. 2, A. G. O., dated Lansing, May 22, 1894, the several companies comprising the Second Infantry, reported promptly at Camp Rich on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, for service at the annual encampment. Parade by battalion was held the evening of the day of arrival in camp.

Camp proper opened at reveille on the morning of the 15th, and found the Second in

fine condition for work. A practice guard mount was held each morning during the encampment. The forenoon and afternoon of the 15th, as well as the forenoon of the 16th, was taken up entirely with battalion drill; the afternoon of the 16th being devoted to regimental maneuvers. At 7:45 p. m. of the 16th, the regiment reported for guard duty.

The new feature introduced this year by the Brigade commander, in establishing, in addition to the regular camp guard, a line of outposts, I highly commend, not only for the benefits derived by all in the way of instruction in this important duty, but also as the most effectual means used thus far for preventing the men from leaving camp without proper authority.

A detail of four men from each company was made for target practice, and judging from the report of Captain Williams, the officer in charge of the range, did very creditable work.

Saturday forenoon each battalion was drilled by Capt. C. A. Vernou, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. The instruction imparted by this officer was of very great value to the regiment, and highly appreciated by both officers and men.

Sunday morning—inspection in quarters by Capt. Vernou, U. S. Inspector of the camp, and Gen. Haynes, Inspector General. In the afternoon the troops were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Rich. In the evening divine service was held at regimental headquarters, conducted by the Chaplain, Capt. Thos. G. Smith. The presence in camp of the regimental chaplains produced a very beneficial effect on the morals of the Brigade, and these officers should be recognized and encouraged by being given a suitable hour upon Sunday, which will not interfere with the other duties of the troops, for holding divine service.

The health of the regiment, during the entire camp, was exceptionally good.

I wish to mention the efficient service of the signal corps, which consisted of a detail of eight men from company H. This highly important branch of the service should, in my judgment, meet with every encouragement.

The issuing of the service hat was a step in the right direction, and one greatly appreciated by the men.

I wish to thank my field, staff and company officers for the cordial manner in which they supported me, and to congratulate the officers and men of the regiment on their work. I am indebted to the general staff and brigade commander for courtesies and assistance.

Quartermaster General Devlin deserves credit for the manner in which he performed the perplexing duties of his department.

To Capt. Vernou, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, I desire to tender my hearty thanks for valuable service rendered the regiment.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. ROSE,

Colonel Second Infantry.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, }
Bay City, Sept. 14, 1894. }

Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Hemphill, Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR—In accordance with General Order No. 2 A. G. O., the Third Infantry, under my command, assembled at Island Lake on the afternoon of August 14, reporting 495 officers and men for duty. This high percentage of attendance was very gratifying to me. The regular routine of duty was commenced on the morning of August 15, and continued throughout the encampment; the officers and men showing a marked improvement from day to day. Judging from the work accomplished and the knowledge gained by all the encampment was the most successful in the history of the Michigan National Guard. It is to be regretted that we were deprived of the presence with us of the battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., as they have always been an object lesson of the greatest importance to the National Guard.

The work performed on the rifle range was, no doubt, very beneficial to all participating in it, but it is a source of regret that it could not be arranged so that a larger percentage of the men could secure the benefit of this practice, as, in my opinion, the efficient use of his rifle is the most important feature of a soldier's education. Unless this is

accomplished the time, labor and money expended in organizing, equipping and drilling the National Guard, is wasted.

It was gratifying to note the marked improvement in the conduct of the men, and also the increased attention paid by them in saluting the officers. In these two features the encampment was a decided improvement over any previous one.

The percentage of sickness in my command was exceptionally small, and much credit is due the medical department for the excellent manner in which their work was handled, and also to the Quartermaster General's Department for the condition in which they had put the encampment grounds.

I wish to extend my thanks to Capt. Vernou, of the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., for the personal courtesies shown me, and for the untiring energy and ability shown by him in his work as inspector. His plan of taking command of the different battalions and drilling them in the "school of battalion" was a splendid idea and productive of excellent results.

There were two new features of the encampment that were especially commendable. I refer to the outpost duty and the establishment of a signal corps. This is an advance in the right direction, another step toward putting the Michigan National Guard on a footing as near to that of the regular army as it is possible for a volunteer force to be.

Under the head of recommendations, I would suggest, above all things, an increase in the supply of tents, blankets and overcoats in Quartermaster's Department. Numerous instances came under my observation where as many as eight men were crowded into one tent, of men without any blankets, and of men being compelled to stand guard at night without an overcoat. This is a matter of the greatest importance, as the health of the troops should be the first thought of those in command, and this exposure is apt to ruin the health of those men who have not a robust constitution. In every encampment since I have had command of this regiment there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed over the matter of being crowded in the men's quarters, and I would respectfully, but most earnestly, recommend that at future encampments the number of tents to each company be increased to twelve instead of ten as heretofore.

In conclusion, I hope that our future encampments will continue to show as great improvements over preceding ones as the past have done, and that they may be as decided a success as Camp Rich proved to be.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. HAWLEY,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INFANTRY,
Detroit, September, 29, 1894. }

Lieut. Col. C. M. Hemphill, Assistant Adjutant General First Brigade, M. N. G.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with G. O. No. 2 A. G. O., on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 14, seven companies of the Fourth Infantry, left Detroit via D., L. & N. R. R. for the encampment at Island Lake. We were joined at Plymouth by Company G, of Monroe, and entered camp as a complete regiment. After arrival three hours were spent in policing quarters and unpacking baggage. In compliance with orders, the entire regiment reported to the General in command at 7:45 p. m., for guard duty. The scheme of guard duty this year being a new one, its development was looked forward to with considerable interest. It proved itself to be admirable as an educational scheme. It kept company officers with their men, and gave them an opportunity for practical instruction which would not have been afforded had officers been placed indiscriminately. It is natural that greater pains would be taken by officers in the education of their own men than in that of those with whom they are not usually brought in contact. It is perhaps a disagreeable commentary on the discipline of our troops, but I think it nevertheless a fact, that better discipline can be maintained when officers are with their own men. To this I attribute the noticeable improvement in the performance of guard duty this year.

The present practice of having battalion drills is certainly very much more beneficial to the men than the frequent brigade drills of former years.

I recognize the obligation under which the Fourth Infantry has been placed to Capt. Chas. A. Vernou, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, for the work he did in our behalf in the direction of instruction and improvement.

The policing of the camp was good; the general health of the regiment was excellent, and their discipline fair. A sink belonging to the Fourth Infantry was destroyed by fire on the last night of camp. I was unable to determine its origin.

Several complaints were made of clothing and accoutrements having been stolen. I would suggest that a search be made for the same, and, if the responsibility for these acts can be located, an example be made of the guilty persons which will help to put an end to the deplorable habit of regarding it the proper thing to be "long" on State property. Our men should be taught that it is actual theft to take property for which some one has given bond, even though it still be put to the service of the State and eventually find its way back to the Quartermaster's Department.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. LATIMER,

Colonel Fourth Infantry.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INFANTRY, }
Calumet, September 30, 1894. }

Lieut. Col. C. M. Hemphill, Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to G. O. No. 2, dated A. G. O. May 22, the several companies of the Fifth Infantry left their home stations for the encampment on schedule time. The four companies stationed in the upper peninsula, with whom I traveled, reached camp after a most delightful trip, via rail and water, on schedule time. The other companies of the regiment were several hours late, owing to the delay of transportation companies. I believe the transportation of our troops on schedule time should be strictly enforced, and it should be considered as part of the drill and instruction pertaining to camp. The camp grounds and tentage were found ready, and in better condition than ever before, on the day preceding camp. The camp grounds were excellently located and arranged.

Three hundred members of my command, having served twenty-seven days during the previous month at Ironwood, the regiment was somewhat depleted in numbers, but I believe all attended who could without manifest injury to their business.

Regular camp work was begun at reveille on the 15th inst., and was carried out according to schedule. The troops improve each year, and each day while in camp, and we are justified in feeling that the last camp is always the best.

The form of guard duty, while new in some of its features, was performed with fair success; the points in its favor were that it kept the organizations that were at drill full in numbers; that officers imparted instruction to their own men, and that as a means of keeping the men in camp it was the most successful we have ever had.

I believe, however, the opportunities for individual instruction were very slight, and the relative duties of the officers in comparison with their rank rather anomalous. Would recommend regimental sentinel lines; each company to make the detail for duty. This would stimulate rivalry within the regiment and improve the performance of the duties of this important part of a soldier's instruction.

The sanitary conditions of the camp were excellent; we had no serious cases of illness. The ambulance service was the best we have ever had. At the sound of the bugle an ambulance could be had at any hour of the day or night within two or three minutes.

Better arrangements should be made for a camp sutler; price lists should be sent to the Quartermasters previous to camp, and prices should not be advanced during camp.

The campaign hats were a comfortable acquisition, and thoroughly appreciated by the men. With the addition of cartridge waist belts and mess outfits, which are a positive necessity in active service, our troops would be fairly well equipped.

I would recommend that rapid firing guns be secured and attached to the various regiments.

I wish to commend the officers and men of my command for the painstaking manner in which they performed the various duties assigned them, and for the manifest desire to make the best use of the limited time allowed us.

Very respectfully,

FRANK B. LYON,

Colonel Fifth Infantry.

EXHIBIT G.

CONDITION OF MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, ENCAMPMENT 1894, AS
REPORTED BY CAPT. C. A. VERNOU, U. S. A.

1. *Official designation of State troops:*
Michigan National Guard.
2. *Strength:* (a) *Authorized,* (b) *Organized,* (c) *Per cent attending camp,* (d) *Liable to military duty, census 1890.*
(a) 3644, (b) 2940, (c) 82 per cent, (d) estimated, 250,000.
3. *Number, organization, and stations of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and separate companies:*
One Brigade, Headquarters, Ypsilanti. Five regiments of Infantry, of two battalions each. Headquarters First Regiment, Jackson; Second Regiment, Grand Rapids; Third Regiment, Bay City; Fourth Regiment, Detroit; Fifth Regiment, Calumet. Companies located at the principal cities and towns through the State. The Fourth Regiment stationed at Detroit, except one company at Monroe, 35 miles distant. Five companies of the Fifth Regiment are in the upper peninsula. Each battalion organized has a major. No battalion adjutants; officers selected for this duty during camp.
4. *General Officers. Number and manner of appointment:*
One Brigadier General, commander of the Brigade; one Brigadier General, Adjutant General; one Brigadier General, Inspector General; One Brigadier General, Quartermaster General. All the above officers are appointed by the Governor for two years.
5. *Division, brigade, regimental, and battalion field and staff. Number and manner of appointment:*
Brigade—One Brigadier General, one Assistant Adjutant General, one Assistant Inspector General, one Assistant Quartermaster General (Lieutenant Colonels); two Aides-de-Camp (Captains); one Surgeon (Lieut. Colonel); appointed by Governor on recommendation of Brigadier General commanding; one Hospital Steward, enlisted as such, who must be a pharmacist; total, seven commissioned, one non-commissioned. Regimental Field Officers—one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, elected by officers of Regiment; staff officers have no vote; total four; appointed by Governor. Regimental Staff—one Surgeon (Major), one Assistant Surgeon (Captain), one Adjutant, one Quartermaster (1st Lieutenants), one Chaplain (Captain), appointed by commanding officer of Regiment; one Hospital Steward; one Sergeant Major; one Quartermaster Sergeant and two Color Sergeants; total five commissioned, five non-commissioned.
6. *Company Officers—How selected or appointed? Any examination required?*
Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant elected by company. Commissioned at discretion by Governor; examined by Inspector General.
7. *Staff Departments—Adjutant General, duties of. Medical Department, duties of. Other Staff Corps, duties of.*
Duties of Adjutant General—Chief of Staff, charge of books and records of his office; is the official organ of all communications to or from the Governor on military affairs. No medical department organized as such; one Brigade and five Regimental Surgeons, five Assistant Surgeons and six Hospital Stewards, all under the direction of the Brigade Surgeon in camp, who has the same functions as a Medical Director in the regular service. Regimental medical officers attend the sick at regular sick calls and perform same duties as post surgeons in the army. Inspector General—To inspect troops and report result to Adjutant General; to make special reports about officers who by reason of intemperate habits or infirmity are unfit for active service; duties in every way similar to those usually performed by inspectors in the U. S. Army. Quartermaster General—Purchases all supplies and issues same, hires quarters and transportation, also performs the duties of Commissary of Subsistence; has charge of all ordnance property.

8. *Ambulance Corps and Hospital Corps. Organization, equipment and efficiency.*
None regularly organized. State has two ambulances fully equipped. No Hospital Corps. Details of company litter bearers, two men from each company, had regular drills daily under the direction of a medical officer. A wooden building with accommodation for sixteen beds—ventilation and sanitary condition excellent—is permanent at this camp, also a well supplied dispensary and special cooking arrangements for the sick. The service of this department was one of the best features of the encampment.
9. *Signal Corps. Organization, equipment and efficiency:*
None organized. A detail of twelve men from Company H, Second Regiment, Captain John C. Boon, are proficient with the flag and torch; three men of the detail can send and receive about forty words per minute with the instrument. No heliograph practice. Company G, Second Regiment, Captain John H. Mitchell also had a detail of twelve men; can all send and receive with the instrument and are well up in flag and torch practice.
10. *Any regular army officer attached to headquarters? If there is, give name.*
None.
11. *Military or advisory board. Organization and duties:*
Consists of two Colonels on general staff and Inspector General, ex officio. Duties advisory to Governor, audit bills of military character. Secretary, ranking Assistant Adjutant General; law changes December 31, 1894, making Adjutant General, Inspector General and Quartermaster General constitute board.
12. *Encampment. By regiment, brigade or division? Period of duration? Ground owned by State? If so, location. Any regular troops encamped with State Troops.*
Annually, by brigade. Five days. Men paid for seven days, two days allowed for travel from and to station. State does not own ground. No regular troops.
13. *Mobilization. (a) Points of concentration for service in State. (b) Points of concentration for service out of State. (c) Time required for concentration for service either in or out of State. (d) Plans for emergency. (e) Per cent that would probably turn out for sixty days' service.*
(a) Detroit, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Jackson and Nestoria. (b) Jackson. Railroad center, best point for quick mobilization. (c) Forty-eight hours. (d) No definite. (e) Recent events have shown over 90 per cent of strength of the companies of the Fifth Regiment turned out for duty at Ironwood, Michigan.
14. *State Appropriations:*
Annually four cents per capita on last United States or State census.
15. *National Appropriation:*
About \$12,000.
16. *Armament. Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry. Character and condition of:*
Cavalry—none. Artillery—One gatling gun, one inch calibre, good condition. Infantry—Springfield rifle, old pattern, buckhorn sights, serviceable.
17. *Equipment. Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry. Character and condition of:*
Cavalry—None. Artillery—Complete harness for two guns. Infantry—McKeever cartridge boxes and regulation black belts, very old, serviceable. Have no field belts, no meat ration cans, knives, forks or spoons.
18. *Clothing. Character and condition of:*
All United States Government clothing. Dress uniforms—good; blouses—fair; hardly any altered to fit the men. Blankets—One issued to each man; sufficient in store to supply Brigade. Each man had one campaign hat, one blouse, one pair pants, one helmet, one dress coat, one overcoat, one pair leggings. Overcoats generally the old pattern with short skirts and cape.
19. *Horses owned or hired?*
None owned, all hired by Quartermaster General.
20. *Ammunition. (a) Character and quantity of in the hands of troops of all three branches. (b) Amount that could be supplied on arrival at point of concentration.*
(a) U. S. model 1884. One thousand rounds in hands of company commander.
(b) 90,000 rounds in State arsenal at Lansing; sufficient to give each company 2,500 rounds at point of concentration.

21. *Camp and garrison equipage. (a) Tentage. (b) Mess outfits:*
 (a) Tentage—447 9x9 wall, 107 9x12 wall, 8 12x18 wall, 45 16x30 wall; no common (A) tents; no shelter tents; very few flies to any of the wall tents. (b) Each company has sufficient stone-ware for mess purposes. No field mess outfits. No cooking outfits for field service.
22. *Property accountability. Nature of. Are regulations in regard to, strictly enforced?*
 Captains commanding companies and Regimental Adjutants are bonded. Make quarterly returns of all property they are responsible for. Receive \$50 per year for care of property. Regulations in regard to proper accountability strictly enforced.
23. *Subsistence. Rations. Component parts of. How furnished? How prepared?*
 No rations provided for; 75 cents per day allowed for subsistence of each officer and man, which is generally disbursed by a non-commissioned officer in charge of the company mess. No instruction in cooking. Food prepared by hired cooks.
24. *Pay and allowances:*
 In camp—Officers. Pay proper of officers same grade in U. S. Army, under regulations of 1863; 75 cents per day for subsistence. Men \$1.25 per day and 75 cents for subsistence. In actual service: Same pay as like grades in U. S. Army for officers and men.
25. *Stores. (a) Purchase of. (b) Amount of, in addition to those now on hand required to enable the command to take the field for sixty days.*
 (a.) By Quartermaster General in open market or by bids for amounts over \$200 on authority of Military Board. (b.) 2940 pieces of shelter tents with necessary poles and pins, also a supply of field belts; meat ration cans; knives, forks and spoons and field cooking appliances. (c.) Small supply on hand, sufficient to supply annual camps; would have to purchase to take the field.
26. *Drills and ceremonies. (a) Number and nature of. (b) Proficiency in. (c) Field exercises:*
 Companies have weekly drills at home stations. In camp, just after reveille roll call, they were drilled in the setting up exercises; two battalion drills daily in some regiments. Regimental drills were given; a few extended order drills by battalion. Having few opportunities to get their commands together, they devote the time in camp to battalion and regimental drills and formations, and it is surprising what they accomplish, showing good knowledge of the drill regulations. Their close order battalion and regimental drills were excellent. Each regiment had a daily guard mounting at 8:30 a. m., and a regimental parade in the evening. The ceremonies were in most instances well performed. A great improvement could be made if more attention were paid to squad drills and their men were well set up before putting them in the school of the company. A review by the Governor, the brigade formed in line of masses, showed much improvement in the steadiness of the men in ranks. The only field exercises held were in the nature of a reconnoissance, in which two columns met, doing some maneuvering and firing.
27. *Personnel and discipline:*
 Personnel: good; in some regiments excellent. Discipline: Improving to what it has been in former camps. Too much noise in camp after call to quarters, and little effort on the part of company commanders to require men to retire to their tents after the call has been sounded. More attention to saluting than heretofore. In the Fifth Regiment every effort made by the Colonel and his officers to insure discipline in their command.
28. *Theoretical Instruction:*
 Some of the companies have had theoretical and practical instruction at their home stations in the Guard Manual. The officers have evidently made a study of drill regulations. Three regiments had officers' school in camp; subject—guard duty.
29. *Guard duty. How performed? Officers and non-commissioned officers well instructed? Sentinels well instructed? Any outpost duty?*
 Guard duty was performed by the detail of an entire regiment for the duty, with over fifty sentinels around the camp. The duty was not well done; some of the sentinels were well instructed and others had no idea of the duty. Many of

the officers understood their duties and others knew little about it. Think there will be an improvement by next year; many of the company commanders informing me that they intended devoting more time to this instruction. Out-post duty performed during the entire camp.

30. *Target practice. Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry. Range and gallery? Any held at home stations? Any held in camp? Quantity of and system of instruction and classification?*

Nearly all the companies have gallery ranges at their home stations and practice is held during the year. A good range up to 500 yards in camp, where practice was held during the encampment by the detail of four men daily from each company, firing five shots at each range, 200, 300 and 500 yards. Three hundred and forty men of the brigade received instruction under the direction of Capt. Frank M. Williams, Assistant Inspector General. System of instruction—Blunt.

31. *Transportation. Wagon, Railroad, Water:*

Transportation to camp by rail and river. State owns no transportation. Troops travel on requests for transportation issued by the Quartermaster General, similar to that used in U. S. army.

32. *Military law of State. (a) Date of. (b) Do State laws provide for troops being called into service of the United States?*

Compiled and arranged by direction of State Military Board, 1891. Yes; upon requisition upon Governor.

33. *Regulations. Nature and date of:*

Yes; in Manual of the Militia Laws of the State of Michigan; also Rules and Regulations prescribed by the State Military Board for government of Michigan State Troops.

34. *Maps. Scales and character:*

None.

35. *Armories. Location and description:*

Each company has a rented armory at its station. No armories owned by State.

36. *Arsenals. Location and description:*

One brick building at capital of State, Lansing. Capacity sufficient to hold ammunition for small arms and artillery.

37. *Independent commands in State:*

A great many scattered through the State; most of which are armed; number not known.

C. A. VERNOU,
Captain Nineteenth Infantry.

EXHIBIT H.

MICHIGAN STATE NAVAL BRIGADE, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, }
Detroit, October 27, 1894. }

Brig. Gen. C. L. Eaton, Adjutant General:

SIR—In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to report as follows upon the series of drills of the First Division, Michigan State Naval Brigade, on board the U. S. S. Michigan.

Immediately upon the receipt of your telegram of October 13, I reported to Lieutenant Commander Berry, commanding the Michigan, to arrange for a series of drills to commence on Tuesday morning, October 16. Before going on board the men were all stationed in their proper parts of the ship, so that, when I reported on board at 8 a. m., October 16, in command of forty officers and men of the division, there was no confusion.

The routine of the first day consisted of: 1. Inspection of the division by the naval officers of the board detailed by Lieutenant Commander Berry. 2. Stationing of the men as a crew, including gun division, boat, mess and deck duties, this being performed, of course, by the commanding officer of this division. 3. Instruction at great guns, the naval officers kindly assisting those officers of the division to whom these duties were new. 4. Getting under way, having anchored for an hour during dinner at noon. 5. Fire quarters and drill at fire stations, the regular crew being called for carrying out the drill the first time. 6. Instruction at gatling gun and drill with pistols

and cutlasses, the officers of the ship assisting the militia officers in every way to master the details of subjects in which I have had no opportunity for drilling or instructing the division. 7. Signaling, knotting and splicing, lashing and stowing hammocks, and going aloft. We were dismissed and disembarked at 5:30 p. m., marching to the armory, where the division was dismissed.

On October 17, I reported on board at 8 a. m., with 37 officers and men. The routine of the day included: 1. Inspection as infantry, the men being drilled by their own officers and inspected by the naval officers of the Board. 2. General quarters; all the duties pertaining to a ship's crew in action being performed by the naval militia. 3. Fire quarters. 4. Instruction in pulling boats and fleet tactics. Considering that the naval militia, as such, had never been in boats before and that but one officer of the division had had any experience in the naval code of signals, by which the boats were maneuvered, the showing was excellent. 5. Laying aloft and ship duties. During all of the days of the drills, the naval militia officers took their regular tours of duty as officers of the watch, and, after the first day, the regular crew of the ship were not used to instruct the men.

Owing to the difficulty experienced by many of the men in getting away from their business so late in the season and upon such short notice, it was decided to have no drills on Thursday, October 18.

On October 19, I reported on board the Michigan at 8 a. m., with 49 officers and men. We were honored this day by the presence on board during the drills of Col. W. S. Green, President of the State Military Board and A. D. C. The routine of the day included: 1. Great gun drill with sub-calibre target practice, also rifle and pistol target practice. As the naval militia of the State are still without arms, the men had never had target practice with either revolvers or rifles. The showing, however, was good, each man firing five shots with rifle and six with revolver. The scores are not attached, owing to the fact that it was difficult to keep a proper score accurately, as the targets were floating; the rifle target (not a regulation rifle target, but a great gun target,) being anchored at about 225 yards from the ship and the revolver target being a small box floating about thirty yards from the ship. The sub-calibre practice was with a rifle barrel of .45 calibre centered in the bore of one of the 30 lb. B. L. R. Parrots, the cartridge being fired by the regular firing mechanism of the gun. Each man of the naval militia had an opportunity to thus test his ability to aim a great gun. The showing was good, but could not be plotted, as the rifle practice was going on at the same time at the same target. 2. Great gun target practice. Each captain and second captain of each gun with one exception, fired two shots, there being nineteen shots fired in all. The range varied from 850 to 1050 yards, being constantly ascertained by test shots fired by naval militiamen at the gatling guns. The firing was excellent for an ordinary ship's crew and the more excellent for men who had never seen great guns in action before. Complete record of the great gun target is attached hereto. The firing was all done while the ship was under way, steaming at right angles to the direction of the target. The positions of the shots were plotted and angles taken by naval militiamen stationed in ship's boats at right angles to each other from the target. One corner of the target was carried away. 3. Exercise in laying aloft and deck duties.

On October 20 I reported on board with 36 officers and men. The routine was as follows: 1. Arm and away boats and fleet tactics, the boats being maneuvered in obedience to signals from the ship. 2. General muster and articles of war. 3. Fire quarters and abandon ship. In this last exercise, the boats were not actually lowered but all preparations were made and every man went to the boat in which he was stationed.

During all of the four days the naval militiamen did the regular deck duties of seamen, including mast head and life buoy lookout duty, heaving the lead, holding the reel, steering, etc. They were always quick and ready to perform any duty ordered, and conducted themselves in a way that met with the commendation of the board of naval officers, and also, I feel sure, of the commanding officer of the Michigan. All hands were prompt at the early morning roll calls at the armory and every morning found the division ready to embark promptly on the minute arranged for. The officers, none of whom, with the exception of the commanding officer of the division, had had any naval training, worked hard, and rapidly mastered the new duties assigned them.

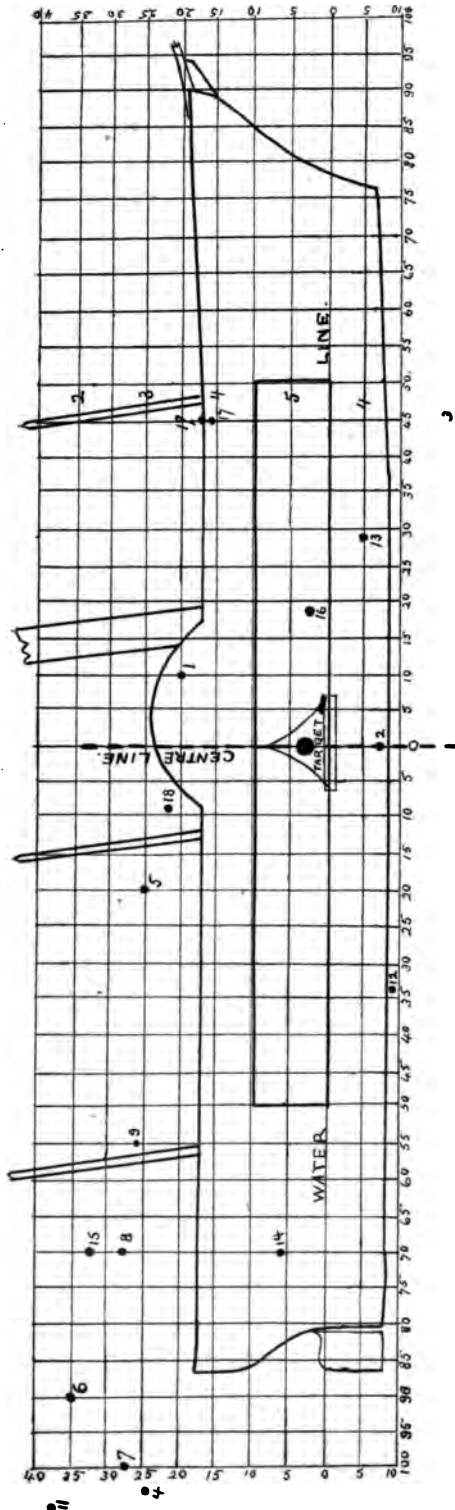
In conclusion I beg leave to state that the series of drills on board the Michigan have been of incalculable advantage and interest to the officers and men of the division.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

GILBERT WILKES,

Lieutenant M. S. N. B., Commanding First Division.

MICHIGAN STATE NAVAL BRIGADE,
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION.
Detroit, Oct. 19, 1894.



Vertical target. 3-4 inch, 20 feet.
First Division, Michigan State
Naval Brigade, Lieut. Gilbert
Wilkes, Commanding.

Range found by Gatling gun in
charge of H. B. Joy, B. M. first
class, and S. Hendrie, G. M. second
class.

Observers right boat, P. F. Bag-
ley, Landsman, J. R. Venable,
Landsman.

Observers left boat, R. P. Joy,
Landsman.

Date of practice, Oct. 19, 1894; place
of practice, Lake St. Clair; wind
and weather, 2-3 along line of fire,
—fair; smoke, cleared quickly;
rolling and pitching, none; limits
of range, 800 to 1000 yards.

W. HOWIE MUIR.
Ordnance officer.

MICHIGAN STATE NAVAL BRIGADE, }
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Detroit, October 27, 1894. }

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the attendance of the First Division Michigan State Naval Brigade on board the U. S. S. Michigan for practice cruises, which took place on October 16, 17, 19 and 20, 1894:

	October, 1894.				No. days present.
	16.	17.	19.	20.	
Gilbert Wilkes, Lieutenant Commanding.....	1	1	1	1	4
W. Howie Muir, Lieutenant J. G.	1	1	1	1	4
F. D. Standish, Ensign.....	1	1	1	1	4
C. E. Lothrop, Ensign.....	1	1	1	1	4
Petty officers and landsmen as per report of senior petty officer.....	38	33	45	33	147
Totals	40	37	49	37	163
Total number of commissioned officers.....					4
Total number of enlisted men on roll.....	74				
Total number on leave.....	5				
Total number discharge pending.....	3				
Dishonorably discharged.....	1	9			65
Total number of officers and men capable of duty.....					69
No. of men and petty officers late at formation Oct. 16, 1894.....					16
No. of days duty possible, 69 officers and men, 4 days each.....					276
No. of days duty performed, 40, 37, 49, 37.....					163
Percentage of days duty performed.....					58%

GILBERT WILKES,
Lieut. M. S. N. B., Commanding First Division.

U. S. S. MICHIGAN, }
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23, 1894. }

To the Commanding Officer U. S. S. Michigan:

SIR—In obedience to your order, we have the honor to submit the following report upon the efficiency of the First Division of the Michigan State Naval Brigade:

1. The reserves were instructed and exercised on board on Tuesday, Oct. 16; Wednesday, Oct. 17; Friday, Oct. 19, and Saturday, Oct. 20; reporting on board at 8 a. m. each day and landing again at 5:30 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m. and 3 p. m. respectively. The force consisted each day of 41, 39, 49 and 39 respectively, four of whom were officers who attended daily.

2. *Organization.* The data regarding organization, etc., was furnished by the officers of the Reserve Division by request.

3. *Uniform.* The uniform for officers is the Navy service uniform with the single exception of the cap device. Only one uniform is required. The men are furnished with one blue suit in all respects the same as the Navy blue uniform for seamen, also, one working suit of Navy pattern.

4. *Class of men.* The present members of the division are drawn from among the best educated and most intelligent classes of the community. Those men who participated in the exercises on board were generally of a good physique and bearing. They were as a rule exceptionally intelligent, readily comprehended the duties assigned them, and very desirous of obtaining information. The zeal displayed in the performance of all duties assigned them is commended. Many of the men attended the drills at the sacrifice of considerable business interests. The expectation of exercising on board the U. S. S. Michigan this year had been abandoned, and at this time it was exceedingly difficult to leave their various employments.

5. *Drills.* Owing to the fact that the division has had no equipments except a number of Springfield rifles borrowed from the Detroit Light Infantry Battalion, their drills

previous to coming on board consisted of company drill, knotting and splicing, signaling and technical instruction. While on board the following program of exercises was carried out:

Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1894, A. M.: 1. Inspection by the board. 2. Reserve officers stationed men—watch, division, boat and mess. 3. Getting ship under way. 4. Instruction at battery. P. M.: 1. Fire quarters, 2. Instruction at gatling and pistols with cutlass. 3. Signals. 4. Laying aloft.

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1894, A. M. 1. Company drill. 2. Battery drill. 3. Fire quarters. P. M. 1. Instructions in pulling boats. 2. Fleet tactics. 3. Reserve make details for arm and away and abandon ship. 4. Instructions at lashing a hammock. 5. Laying aloft.

Friday, October 19, 1894, A. M.: 1. Battery exercise. 2. Sub-calibre, rifle and pistol practice. P. M.: 1. Great gun target practice.

Saturday, October 20, 1894, A. M.: 1. Arm and away boats. 2. Fleet tactics. P. M.: 1. Fire quarters. 2. Abandon ship. 3. Heaving lead and log. 4. Laying aloft.

6. *Professional knowledge.* The commanding officer of the division, Lieutenant Gilbert Wilkes, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and for seven years held a commission as Ensign in the U. S. Navy. The remainder of the division, with the exception of the bugler (who is an ex-apprentice), have had no previous naval experience. Several of them are yacht owners. One member holds a Master's certificate and another a Pilot's certificate for waters adjacent to Detroit. Many of them have had considerable experience on yachts, both steam and sail, and possess more or less knowledge of lake navigation. One member is a naval architect and has designed several yachts. Another one is a graduate in marine engineering from Cornell College, and has devoted most of his time since to engineering.

7. *Efficiency and availability to man a ship of war.* In consideration of the fact that the division had never been exercised in the drills on the program, the regular crew were first exercised as instruction, the reserve officers and men thereafter exercising alone. On coming on board the division was stationed by their own officers as an independent crew, there being a sufficient number to fill all details except the engineer's force. Starting as they did, with an almost absolute lack of knowledge of man-of-war routine and drills, they showed marked adaptability, performing at the end all the duties with considerable efficiency. The target practice, both small arms and great guns, was very creditable.

8. *Value as a Naval Reserve.* We consider that this division would be of great value to the United States on the lakes from their efficiency as an armed force and their knowledge of marine affairs in these waters; and also that a trained body of this class of men, of such spirit as they display, must of necessity be a valuable adjunct to the U. S. Navy in time of war.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. BERTOLETTE, *Ensign, U. S. N.*

CAREY B. MORGAN, *Ensign, U. S. N.*

H. Y. YATES, *Ensign, U. S. N.*

EXHIBIT I.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD, }
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT,
Calumet, Mich., July 31, 1894. }

Brig. Gen. C. L. Eaton, Adjutant General, M. N. G.:

SIR—I have to report that, in conformity with telegraphic order dated A. G. O. July 4, 1894, placing my command at the disposal of the sheriff of Gogebic county, and upon receipt of his telegraphic order of same date, received at 11:30 A. M., asking assistance, companies D, E, F and G of my command, comprising the Upper Peninsula contingent of the regiment, were ordered to rendezvous along the line of the D. S. S. & A. Railway, to connect with special train leaving Marquette at 2 P. M. same date. At 12:30 commanding officers of Cos. D, F and G acknowledged receipt of order, stating they had assembled their commands and would move as directed. As many cooked rations as could be obtained were purchased, and, accompanied by Major Peter-

mann, Adjutant Merton, Regimental Quartermaster McNaughton, Regimental band and Co. D, I left Calumet via M. R. Railway at 12:25, arriving at Houghton at 1:25, where we were joined by Major Douglass and Co. F. Officers of the day and guard were appointed, cars were assigned to each company, and sentinels placed at each door. Leaving Houghton at 3 o'clock P. M. we arrived at Nestoria at 5 P. M. and were joined by Co. G. Leaving Nestoria at 5:30 P. M., and having served supper en route, we arrived at Hurley, Wis., at 8:50, where we were met by Sheriff Eddy, arriving at Ironwood at 9 P. M., where we were met by Capt. Winslow. The grounds about the station being apparently clear we did not go beyond the town, as I had intended. The troops were disembarked in the following manner, which had been practiced en route: Companies were formed, with platoons inverted and bayonets fixed, in the cars. At the sound of the bugle, each platoon, led by an officer, hastily disembarked,—first platoon via front door, second platoon via rear door,—and formed line alongside of, and facing from, their car, thus bringing the battalions and each company in line and in proper order. The column moved through the town and were followed by an angry mob, which collected en route, jeering and making abusive and insulting remarks to the men. In obedience to previous instructions and through the exercise of a great amount of patience by both officers and men, no attention was paid them by the troops. As the column entered the armory the mob surged beyond the guard line previously established by Co. H and attacked the rear of the column, throwing many stones into the building, seriously injuring one private and striking a number of others. Two companies were at once thrown across the street, and at a fixed bayonet, slowly compelled the mob to retire beyond the block. Guards were strengthened and men were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Telegram was received from commanding officer Co. E, stating he would leave at 5:30, orders having been delayed,—the telegraph lines not all being open on holidays. They arrived at 6:30 A. M., 5th inst.

The consolidated report July 5 was as follows:

Field and Staff.....	7	Per cent of total strength.....	87
Band.....	18	".....	90
D.....	66	".....	76
E.....	66	".....	78
F.....	53	".....	88
G.....	52	".....	85
H.....	61	".....	92
Total.....	323	".....	85

A regular camp routine was established (Exhibit 1), and a guard of fifty men put on. Order No. 22 (Exhibit 2), was published to the command, cautioning them to abstain from expressing opinions in regard to the merits of the strike, etc., and regular camp work begun.

Cause of the Strike.—The circumstances which made the presence of the troops necessary are as follows: A local branch of the American Federation of Labor having been organized in February a strike for the purpose of obtaining recognition and an increase of wages was ordered about June 15, at the following mines:

	Men employed.
The Norrie.....	1,400
The East.....	
The Pabst.....	
The Aurora.....	350
The Newport.....	250
The Ashland.....	35
Total.....	2,035

The men on steam shovels at the Norrie mine, however, refused to go out, and the strike was not effective, as the mining company could still ship ore from the stock piles, which contained two hundred thousand tons. The strikers formed July 2, marched to the mine, ordered the shovel men to stop work, and claim to have received a promise they would do so. They then went away and shovels resumed work again on 3d inst. The strikers formed again, marched to the mine and ordered the shovel men to quit work. During this assault many stones were thrown, firing freely indulged in, and deputies were relieved of their firearms. The call was then made for troops. After our arrival no acts of violence were committed, though frequent threats of attack on mines and troops were made. The strikers held frequent meetings and parades, and

often assembled down town. Awaiting the arrival of the Labor Commissioner, and anticipating a peaceful settlement of differences, no attempt was made to resume work at the mines under our protection. After a week spent in arbitration a settlement seemed imminent, when an additional demand of eight hours labor per day was sprung; the mine owners deeming it utterly impossible to negotiate on such a basis, the Labor Commissioner, considering his services no longer required, left for Lansing, and steps were taken to work the mines under military protection.

Protection Afforded.—The Norrie, being the principal mine, an effort was first made to resume work at that point, on the 16th inst. Communication between armory and mine was established by means of a signal corps, and a strong guard was placed at the mine. The sheriff, assisted by a detail of our men, established a line at 300 yards from workings (by means of flags conspicuously placed), inside of which only those desiring employment were permitted by the deputies on guard, it being our intention to assist them if overpowered. No attempts in force were made to pass these lines. This duty continued until our departure, and, aside from the occasional use of a squad to assist deputies in making arrests, constituted the active duty performed. Despite the intimidation used, two hundred men reported for work on the 16th, and four hundred on the morning of the 17th. In the evening, as the men were returning from work, three of them were assaulted by strikers armed with clubs and were severely injured. Although it was an open secret that this assault was to be made, no measures were taken to prevent it by the city authorities. This circumstance, in my opinion, delayed the departure of the troops ten days. During the remainder of the week frequent meetings down town and in the park were held, and those who worked were intimidated in various ways; rocks were thrown through windows; threatening anonymous letters were received; the name of street and house number were taken; powder was exploded at night; strikers did sentinel duty, in two cases with rifles and bayonets, to see that no one resumed work; wives were appealed to or threatened. Frequent rumors of attack on mine or troops reached me. Under such circumstances men would not resume work. Arrests were made at every opportunity, and the labor leader was arrested and in default of bail was kept in jail. These measures had a quieting influence. On Monday a second effort was made toward a resumption of work at the various mines; 350 reporting on 23d inst, 450 on 24th, 550 on 26th, 800 on 27th, and 1200 on the 28th.

Company H was relieved from duty on the 27th and preparation was made to break camp on the 30th, if no further outbreaks occurred. Monday, July 30, the command consisting of companies D, E, F and G, left on special train for Nestoria, from whence the companies returned to their various stations.

Quarters.—Armory of Co. H; drill room, 60x90, used as mess room and for sleeping purposes for men; separate room, 18x30, for officers; beds for men—partitioned spaces on floor filled with hay, changed every five days; for officers, cots; accommodations entirely inadequate, should have had tents.

Mess.—Under charge of Regimental Quartermaster. Food bought in market and prepared by corps of three cooks, hired; three assistant cooks, five dish washers and twelve waiters detailed from the command; city water undesirable for culinary purposes; used spring water delivered by wagons.

Vault closets rented; disinfected and emptied regularly; drains constantly flushed.

Health.—Excellent; but one case of serious illness—dysentery.

Train Service.—D. S. S. & A. Railway and C. & N. W. Railway, very efficient. Command assembled and at Ironwood within ten hours.

Conduct of Troops.—Exceptionally good. Chief of police notified to report any cases of unsoldierly conduct; not one reported.

Twenty rounds of ammunition issued per man; not a shot fired accidentally.

The lack of a centralized authority was clearly shown; county, city and U. S. authorities working inharmoniously and antagonistic toward one another. Cause—personal animosity or political jealousy.

Necessity of Call.—From personal investigation I find the better class of citizens agree that the presence of the militia alone secured the peace of the city, and strong efforts were made to have our departure delayed.

Recommendations.—That camp equipage for five companies be stored at regimental headquarters. Waist cartridge belts should be issued; the boxes we have cannot be kept closed when filled; cartridges were constantly being picked up from bedding or drill field. That sixty great coats be issued to Co. E, and ten additional to each of the other four upper peninsula companies. That new blankets, blouses and trousers be issued to companies D, E, F and G; such as they have were of a very inferior quality originally and have been in use ten years; they are now practically useless. That a mess outfit consisting of plate, cup, knife and fork, spoon, etc., be issued to each enlisted man.

